The Weather
Today—Intermittant rains and possibly occasional thunderstorms. Continued moderate temperature. Yesterday—High, 85; low, 73.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
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AUG 3 WTNX
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Senate Approves Charter by 89 to 2 Vote

550 B-29s Apply Torch to Six Jap Cities

2000 Planes Of 3d Fleet Blast Foe's Warships

Toll Now Totals 725 Vessels, 928 Aircraft; Far East Fliers Sink 9 More

Guam (Sunday), July 29 (AP).—Between 550 and 600 Superfortresses put the torch to six Japanese cities early today, the first of 11 war centers warned that they would be destroyed by fire unless Japan surrendered unconditionally and immediately.

A little over 24 hours after Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay bluntly told the Japanese his Superforts were coming—"and you can't stop us"—seven task forces carrying 3500 tons of fire bombs struck in early morning darkness.

The target cities were:

Tsu, Aomori, Ichinomiya, Ujiyamada, Ogachi, on the main island of Honshu, and Uwajima, one of the four largest cities on Shikoku.

Additionally, they hit Shimotsu oil refinery near the city of Shinotsu, 45 miles south of Osaka.

Manila (Sunday), July 29 (AP).—Far East Air Forces bombers sank nine enemy ships in Japan's inland sea Friday, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Guam (Sunday), July 29 (U.P.).—American carrier planes attacking the Inland Sea Saturday inflicted new damage on the battleships Haruna and Ise, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The battleship Hyuga was left resting on the bottom.

The cruisers Tone, Aoba and Oyodo also were damaged anew.

New vessels sunk included three submarines, while four destroyers and two destroyer escorts were damaged. American fliers destroyed or damaged 150 Japanese planes. Reports of British planes in the attack were still not complete.

Guam (Sunday), July 29 (U.P.).—Two thousand carrier planes of Admiral William F. Halsey's U. S.-British Third Fleet set fire to numerous Japanese warships, including cripples, in a mammoth assault Saturday that probably blasted the Imperial Navy out of action for the duration of the war and possibly forever.

The waters off Kure Harbor were left "covered with burning ships" today and fleet dispatches, quoting pilots returning from yesterday's strikes, said explosions shook the gutted hulls of some of Japan's best warships lying partially submerged along the Inland Sea.

After 19 days of almost continuous attack, Admiral Halsey and his carrier commanders, Vice Admiral John S. (Jocko) McCain and Vice Admiral Philip Vian, have accomplished their threefold purpose: to beat down the enemy's air force,

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 7.

Jim Wilson Hurls 3-Hitter as Bosox Defeat Nats, 6 to 2

Boston, July 28 (AP).—The Boston Red Sox beat the Washington Nats, 6-2, today as Jim Wilson held the visitors to three scattered singles, although twice he walked three men in succession.

After three men walked successively in the fifth and there was one out, Buddy Lewis drove in Al Carasquel with a long fly to Johnny Lazor.

The other Washington run came in the eighth when Lewis singled and scored on Joe Kuhel's fly.

The Red Sox got three in the third. Bob Johnson brought in the first run on Lazor's double after walking. Lazor brought the second on Dolph Camilli's triple and the first baseman came home with the third on Newsome's sacrifice.

In the fourth, Wilson and Eddie Lake walked and Jimmy Bucher tried to sacrifice, but Wilson was forced at third. Lake and Bucher scored on Metkovich's double and Carrasquel took over for Marino Pieretti.

The Sox's sixth run came in the sixth. With one out, Lake walked, Buch singled and Lake scored on George Metkovich's long fly to center.

Santiago Ulirich didn't allow a hit while pitching the last two innings for the Nats.

(Details on Page 6.

WHERE BOMBER STRUCK THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

WRECKAGE PROTRUDES FROM GAPING HOLE—Scorched and twisted framework of the Army plane that crashed into the north side of the Empire State Building protrudes from the hole it made in the facade of the building at the seventy-ninth floor. The Billy Mitchell bomber drove into the world's tallest building during a heavy fog yesterday morning

Jap Leader Admits Nation Is Endangered

By the United Press

Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the Japan Political Association, admitted yesterday that his country might be "overwhelmed by armed force" if it rejected the three-power surrender proclamation issued at Potsdam Thursday.

Minami spoke in double-talk which indicated Japan was rejecting the surrender demand, yet fell short of rejecting it.

He declared that Japan would be "ready to talk peace only when the whole of East Asia is freed from Anglo-American colonial exploitation and when Japan and other nations in the world are assured of a peaceful life based on justice and equality."

The statement was made in a press interview in Tokyo and broadcast to the United States as a Domei Agency dispatch by Tokyo Radio.

The FCC reported late Satur-

See JAPS, Page 2, Column 4.

Chinese Retake Airbase City Of Kweilin

Chungking, July 28 (AP).—Chinese troops recaptured the prize airbase city of Kweilin yesterday and seized its three former American airfields from the Japanese, the Chinese High Command said tonight. The victory ended a savage six-week battle.

Kweilin, walled capital of Kwangsi Province, once was the biggest U. S. airbase in south-central China. It had been occupied by the Japanese since last November. Its recapture was the most significant victory in the recent comeback of the Chinese armies.

The bulk of the Japanese garrison already had fled and enemy rear guard remnants swiftly were routed from machine-gun nests in cellars and on roofs, a communique said.

Kweilin, abandoned by the U. S. Fourteenth Air Force eight months ago, was the third former American air base recovered in three

See CHINA, Page 2, Column 6.

Hundreds Trapped

Plane Rams Empire State Bldg., Tower Fire Kills 13, Injures 20

New York, July 28 (AP).—A B-25 Billy Mitchell bomber rammed into the seventy-eighth story of the Empire State Building at 9:52 a.m. today, exploding in a cone of flames that turned the world's tallest skyscraper into a pillar of horror and brought death to at least 13 persons and injury to 20 more.

A searing envelope of gasoline flames shrouded 10 stories of the spirelike tower of the 1250-foot building.

It trapped hundreds of persons within flame- and gas-filled rooms more than 1000 feet above the street. Three elevators plunged out of control from the eightieth floor to the basement. Broken glass and debris rained down over several square blocks. Half an hour after the explosion, particles still sifted down.

So tremendous was the explosion that it ripped away the fog, which had hidden the topmost stories of the skyscraper from the vision of the B-25 pilot.

For two minutes the pinnacle of the chromium-girt Empire State stood out sharp and clear in the

See CRASH, Page 2, Column 1.

Trapped on 75th Floor

Witness Tells of Confusion After Plane Hit Skyscraper

Following is a graphic eyewitness story of the crash of an Army bomber into the Empire State Building today, written by a management consultant and former city editor of the Chicago Herald-Examiner:

New York, July 28.—An aviation enthusiast of more than two decades, I knew that something was wrong the minute I heard the approaching hum of an airplane as I sat at my desk this morning just a few minutes before 10 o'clock.

The roar of the plane's motor was too loud. I swung to the window, looking out into the dense fog that draped the high tower of the Empire State, thinking that some pilot was flying much too close for comfort.

And then I saw it . . . A twin engine plane coming head on in almost level flight and aimed almost directly at the windows of my office on the seventy-fifth floor.

I sailed out of my office through my reception room and into the main hallway. Just as I reached the hallway the plane struck the building a few floors above me.

There was an awful explosion. The building quaked and I saw a sheet of flame 100 feet down the hallway and heard the sudden crazy noise of screams and falling glass.

Burning pools of high-octane gasoline seemed to be all around. There was a sudden awful feeling of entrapment 600 feet above the ground.

Screaming, burned men and women were running everywhere, holding their hands to their faces.

None of us was able to reach the emergency stairway shaft.

"The elevators!" some one yelled. But there were no elevators, only a bank of closed doors lining either side of the hall.

Members of the Air Cargo Transport Corp., who had an office on the east side of the seventy-fifth floor, joined me and my office staff

See IRWIN, Page 2, Column 8.

Petain Accused Of Abetting Mandel Death

Paris, July 28 (AP).—Michel Clemenceau, son of France's famous World War I leader, today indirectly accused Marshal Henri Philippe Petain of the responsibility for the murder of former Colonial Minister George Mandel, celebrated martyr of French anti-Nazi resistance.

Accusing Petain of handing Mandel and former Premier Paul Reynaud over to the Germans, Clemenceau said, "Mandel's murderers have been executed." Then, turning and looking squarely at Petain, added:

"But the question is, who is responsible for this crime?"

He went on:

"France demands justice from a marshal of France for the mockery of justice shown these two men."

On the sixth day of the dramatic trial of Petain, charged with plotting against his country and having intelligence with Germany, four other persons testified against the

See PETAIN, Page 2, Column 5.

Big 3 Resume Conference as Attlee Returns

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

Potsdam, July 28 (AP).—The Big Three resumed their conference tonight soon after Britain's new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, arrived by plane to replace Winston Churchill in deliberations on which the world's future hinges.

The three leaders sat down together immediately after Attlee had made formal calls, first on President Truman, then on Premier Stalin.

The American delegation meanwhile disclosed that President Truman had dined with Navy Secretary Forrestal.

It emphasized that the plenary session began with a minimum of delay.

The conference resumed with the personnel of the British supporting delegation unchanged except for the replacement of Anthony Eden, Churchill's Foreign

See CONFER, Page 2, Column 3.

Roll Call Reechoes in Silence of Galleries

Langer, Shipstead Prevent Unanimous Count as Historic Action Comes to End

By the Associated Press

The Senate thundered 89-to-2 approval yesterday of the United Nations Charter, setting in motion the machinery for a world organization armed with force to keep future peace.

In a history-making roll call before jam-packed galleries, 89 Senators voted loudly and clearly for American participation in a 50-nation league founded primarily on the principle of united action by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China.

Only Two Opposed

Only two, Senator Langer (R., N. Dak.) and Shipstead (R., Minn.) said "no" to a ratification action reversing the policy the Senate established 25 years ago when it rejected Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R., Calif.), aged and ailing member who opposed the league then and voted against this Charter in committee, was absent. He is ill in Naval Hospital.

Four others, Senators Bailey (D., N. C.), Glass (D., Va.), Reed (R., Kans.) and Thomas (R., Idaho), were absent when the vote was taken after six days of discussion. Johnson was paired against the ratification resolution with Thomas and Reed, who favored it.

(On treaty votes pairs are on a 2-to-1 basis.)

No Reservations

So complete was the Senate's approval of the Charter that not a reservation or amendment was offered to the document drafted at the San Francisco Conference of 50 nations.

When Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), the presiding officer, announced the vote, the galleries were unexpectedly silent. Spectators, packed two deep around the walls, included many men and women in uniform.

Just before the vote was taken, Langer, who had waited for the dramatic moment, arose and announced that he would not support the Charter. He said he believed it was "fraught with danger toward American institutions and the American people."

His colleague, Senator Young (R. N.D.) arose a moment later to declare that he would vote for the Charter. He disagreed with Langer's contention that the Senate ought not to act while members of the armed forces are away from home.

Shipstead Silent

Shipstead made no statement yesterday, contenting himself with a thorough-going criticism of Charter provisions made earlier in the week.

Fifty-three Democrats, 35 Republicans and Senator LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) supported the Charter on the final vote. The requirement of two-thirds approval for ratification thus was far exceeded.

In a seven-hour finish day of speeches, the Senate heard Senator Bridges (R., N. H.), assert that the plain fact is that "in the Charter we have an instrument for arresting acts of war by countries which lack the power of making war."

Bridges voted for the Charter, but he declared that the United States must proceed under it with "utmost caution."

He complained that a provision which permits the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France or China to veto action by the proposed world Security Council makes it unlikely it will exert force in a major international dispute.

One after another, Senators got to their feet to say they would support ratification. Many of them raised questions.

Senator Morse (R., Oreg.) wanted

See CHARTER, Page 2, Column 6.

D. C. Woman Wants Son

Adoption of Abandoned Boy Urged Upon Worried Mother

Efforts were made last night to arrange for adoption of Tommy Summers, 3, by Mrs. Mary Brinkley Reid, of 1228 31st st. nw., who took the little boy into her home Friday after he was abandoned in a taxicab Monday night.

Mrs. Mabel Grasser, his mother who placed the child in the taxicab, appeared at the Women's Bureau yesterday morning, to say she "never would have deserted Tommy."

She agreed with her two sisters last night that it might be best to let Tommy stay with Mrs. Reid, since she was unable to support him on her $80 a month allotment.

"I could get a job anywhere," the auburn haired Mrs. Grasser said, weeping, "but no one will take you in with children. I had one apartment, and it was filthy. It wasn't fit for children."

Mrs. Reid, part owner of the Hamilton Arms Coffee Shop and antique shop, said she would like to adopt little blond haired, blue eyed Tommy, who calls her "mommy."

She offered to care for Tommy after reading about his plight in

See BOY, Page 2, Column 6.

Second Academy Gains Favor

Senate Group Authorizes Navy To Acquire St. John's College

By Mary Spargo

The Navy Department was authorized yesterday by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to proceed with negotiations to acquire the property of historic St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., to expand the facilities of the United States Naval Academy there, Chairman David I. Walsh (D., Mass.) disclosed last night.

Similar permission was given by the House Naval Affairs Committee last week. Before the Navy Department starts condemnation proceedings, however, it has promised to return to Congress and consult the Naval Affairs groups again, Walsh said.

Meanwhile a rising tide of protest against the Navy Department's plan to expand at Annapolis rather than establish a second academy on the West Coast welled up from West Coast Senators.

Senator Warren R. Magnuson (D., Wash.), a member of the committee, said he objected to the committee consent because he though a great many Navy policies

See ST. JOHNS, Page 2, Col. 8.

Wac Says Natives Dispelled Fears

Wac Corpl. Margaret Hastings tells in today's installment of Shangri-La Diary how natives of the hidden New Guinea valley slipped out of the dense jungle and dispelled her fears by grinning broadly and extending their hands to the three exhausted plane crash survivors in highly friendly fashion.

(Story on Page 5-M.)

Navy Airmen Attack Jap Battleship at Kure

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

NEAR MISS—A bomb dropped by a carrier-based plane of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet falls astern a Japanese battleship of the Ise class during the July 24 attack at Kure, Honshu Island. A short flight deck on the Battleship is camouflaged with netting

CRASH

From Page 1

drizzle while orange-red flames licked around.

Then the fog closed in again to hide the scene from the horrified sight of thousands of mid-town office workers who had rushed to windows at the sound of the explosion which echoed over central Manhattan like a block-buster's blast.

Inside the building there was pandemonium.

En Route to Newark

The plane was en route to Newark, N. J., from New Bedford, Mass., on the final lap of a cross-country flight which started at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

It was piloted by Lieut. Col. William F. Smith, jr., 27, 54 Beachwood ave., Watertown, Mass. He and his crew member, S/Sergt. Christopher S. Domitrovich, 31, 1821 Madison ave., Granite City, Ill., were instantly killed.

A Navy chief petty officer riding in the plane as a passenger was also killed.

The plane had inquired of La-Guardia Field by radio a few minutes before for instructions on landing conditions at Newark.

Suddenly scattered observers near the Empire State tower heard the deep-throated roar of its motors. It was flying in the overcast at about 1000 feet and headed straight for the fog-hidden sky-scraper.

Motor Tears Through Building

A moment later it struck the north side (34th st.) of the building, between the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth floors, penetrating with such force one motor drove straight through the building to land on the roof of the 12-story Waldorf Building adjoining it on 33d st.

Only the fact that the disaster occurred on a Saturday morning when many Empire State offices are closed kept down the toll of dead and injured. The number of casualties among pedestrians outside the building were reduced because midtown streets are not crowded on Saturdays as they are during the week and because of the rain and drizzle.

The force of the impact and explosion was such that many of the bodies were blown to bits. Hours after the tragedy police, firemen and emergency workers were still trying to establish the exact death toll.

The seventy-eighth floor office where the plane struck was not occupied. But the seventy-ninth floor office, just above, was occupied by the National Catholic Welfare Council war relief services. Some 40 persons normally worked on this floor, about 25 of them in the Catholic Welfare offices. Many were absent due to Saturday holidays.

9 Bodies Found on 79th Floor

The most severe casualties were in the Catholic Welfare offices. Nine bodies were reported found on the seventy-ninth floor. Three were found in two of the smashed elevators in the basement. The third elevator was empty.

The worst damage was on the six floors from the seventy-eighth to the eighty-fourth story. Windows were blown from every frame and the plaster turned to dust. Much of the furnishings had vanished in the searing gasoline flames.

The marble tiling along the walls of one section of the seventy-ninth floor had been blown off. One of the plane's engines carowed off and plunged into an elevator, killing an elevator girl and dropping down the shaft.

Steel Girders Twisted

The plane's cowling and part of its propeller were imbedded in the walls. Steel girders of the wrecked floors were twisted like jackstraws by the blast.

Rescue workers, knee deep in mortar, bricks and bomber fragments, saw a small card, its edges charred. It said: "Do not remove from plane No. 577.55

There were 35 persons on the eighty-sixth floor observation platform when the plane hit. They had paid $1 to "see the sights of New York from the Empire State tower."

Louis Petley, 54, the guide, was apologizing for the fog which spoiled their view when disaster struck.

Jumped 3 Feet in Air

"I never heard anything like it in my life," Petley said. "I jumped 3 feet in the air. I saw a flash of flame envelop the tower.

With difficulty Petley managed to herd his horror-stricken sightseers down a stairway to the sixty-fifth floor, where they took an elevator to the lobby.

"I wanted to keep them in the lobby for a minute," he said, "but they all ran out, saying 'We want to get out of here.'"

Survivors of the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth floors were almost too dazed to tell what had happened. Most of them were burned or had been cut by splinters of glass.

Reporter Killed in Leap

There was great difficulty in identifying bodies as most of them had been charred almost beyond recognition. One body lay on the sixty-fifth floor parapet, apparently blown there by the explosion. Paul Deering, 40, a reporter for the Buffalo Courier-Express, jumped from an eighty-sixth floor window to escape the flames. His body landed on the seventy-second floor parapet.

An elevator girl had just halted her cage on the seventy-fifth floor. The blast blew her out of the elevator and all the way across the hall.

Eileen Lowe, Floral Park, N. Y., had been typing in the National Catholic Welfare Office when the blast came.

Her face was black as though it had been smeared with burnt cork but she tried to tell what had happened.

"It was hell on earth," she said. "Our whole office burst into flames. We ran to the windows and hung out to get some air. We prayed that the wind would blow the smoke back and it did occasionally, but once in a while great blasts of it would come up to our floor."

On the eightieth floor a girl, her hair burning and her dress in flames, ran to a window and screamed: "I am going to jump. I'll burn to death."

Rescued by Firemen.

Philip Kerby, on the seventy-ninth floor, shouted to her not to jump. When he went to the stairway to get to her, a sheet of flames lashed out in his face. He went back to his office, the Grant advertising firm, and shouted encouragement to the girl. Finally, firemen forced their way up to the eightieth floor and rescued her.

The impact of the plane and its explosion tore a gaping 15-foot hole on the north side of the building. The plane hit just below the ceiling of the seventy-eighth floor, doing almost equal damage to the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth stories. On the south side of the building there was a smaller hole, caused by the engine which plummeted through the building.

A four-alarm firm alarm had been turned in the moment the plane hit.

Rescue efforts were impeded by the damage which knocked out the elevators. It takes time to climb 75 to 80 flights of stairs.

Stan Lomax, WOR radio station sports announcer, was driving down Fifth Avenue at the moment of the tragedy and saw the plane crash.

Saw Plane Before Crash

"I heard the roar of the plane's engines," he said. "I looked up and then I knew it would crash. Its course was straight down Fifth ave. and the pilot must have known that he would hit the building."

Lomax and several other witnesses said the pilot tried to pull up his plane at the last moment, apparently suddenly seeing the glistening tower loom ahead of him in the fog. But by then it was too late.

"As soon as it struck, with a crash like thunder in a nightmare," Lomax said, "the entire floor where it hit burst into the same golden, blinding flames as the plane had done. It was all like a hideous dream, maybe because the fog made it seem unreal."

An expert report on the accident came from Lieut. Aubrey B. Condit, Army Air Forces officer, who saw the crash from the fifty-fifth story window of a building at Forty-second st. and Fifth ave.

Only Minute Away

"I knew what was going to happen when I saw that B-25 come down out of the clouds and the fog," he said. "The pilot was a minute away from the Empire State building then. He had a moment to see how he was going to die.

"I prayed for the guy. He didn't have a prayer. He was lost. I've flown a lot of planes and I know."

Condit said he believed the pilot's radio had gone out and he didn't know where he was.

"He came down to find out where in hell he was," Condit said. "He found out all right and tried to get up high again—quicker than he'd ever done before."

Condit said the pilot swerved his plane a bit to the left as he approached the tower—but not enough to avoid the collision. He said the B-25 motors were working perfectly.

Livid Pillar of Flame

"Then the plane hit and I saw it silhouetted against the flames," Condit said. "The engines had jettisoned forward into the building. For a second the plane was outlined then the whole thing burst into a livid pillar of flame. Then there was the explosion which shook me like nothing has before.

"The whole side of the building for six or seven floors seemed to be on fire. I saw the debris falling, a wing. The pressure of the blast had cleared the overcast hanging onto the building and it was too damn clear for me to want to see for six or seven minutes."

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia inspected the scene about two hours after the crash. He walked over the rubbled seventy-sixth floor where rescue workers were piling together the bits and pieces of what had been busy office workers and stenographers.

Flying Too Low

He pointed out that the plane "was flying too low." "There is a city regulation against flying below 5000 feet over Manhattan.

However, the plane had left New Bedford, Mass., to fly by "contact," meaning that the pilot was flying by visual contact with the ground. It was bound for Newark, N. J.

When it approached Manhattan it contacted LaGuardia Field which advised that the ceiling over Manhattan at that time was 1100 feet which meant that the top 150 feet of the Empire State was shrouded by mist and fog.

The pilot of the bomber, contacting the LaGuardia control tower, was reported to have said: "I am going to Newark. Will you give me the weather there?"

The tower told the pilot to maintain contact flying, meaning 1000 foot visibility and 3-mile visibility forward.

Unable to See Top

"At the present time," the tower told the pilot, "I cannot see the top of the Empire State building."

The control tower operators, it was said, ordinarily used the Empire State tower as a guage for visibility. The pilot was instructed that if he could not maintain contact flying he should return to La-Guardia.

Thousands of persons congregated around the Empire State Building to watch the rescue work. Police lines held them back from the immediate vicinity to keep them from impeding the operation and also because of the danger from broken glass and debris which littered the copings of nearby buildings.

Four fire alarms brought the largest amount of fire fighting apparatus ever assembled in New York City to the scene. The elaborate 34th st. foyer of the building was converted into an emergency casualty station and Bellevue Hospital dispatched all its mobile equipment.

Scores of physicians, firemen, priests and nurses tramped the stairways of the upper floors where elevator service had been blasted out by the explosion.

Among the persons on the 102d observation platform was Lieut. Allan Aiman, 23, Columbus, Ohio, a B-24 pilot just back from the Pacific. He was with his wife, Betty.

"I saw the plane heading toward the building," he said. "The explosion was terrific. It shook the whole building. Fire and smoke came up toward us. The pilot couldn't have seen where he was going until it was too late. Visibility was zero.

There had been no further comment here on how long the Japanese would be given to comply with the stringent Allied terms for surrender.

Judge Rosenman Aids

Judge Samuel Rosenman, special counsel to Truman, was disclosed to have been summoned by the President, presumably to help him draft a report of the conference to be broadcast to the American people immediately upon his return to Washington.

Attlee flew in from London with Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister. The plain-spoken trades union leader—a big man with black horn-rimmed glasses—is stepping into the great international parley as his first official act.

As the conference drove toward an early conclusion, Truman was kept advised hourly of developments in the Pacific War, the Senate's progress in its consideration of the United Nations Charter, and other affairs through an elaborate communications setup installed in the "Little White House."

Normal Population of 5500

The Empire State Building has a normal population of about 5500 office workers and building employes. Today it was believed not more than 1500 were in the building.

Crowds lined Fifth Avenue from 32d street to 42d street staring up at the tower. There was virtually nothing to see, however, because the fog and mist completely blanketed the upper third of the tall structure.

Army investigators reported that there was no indication of any mechanical failure of the plane. Smith was an experienced pilot and had recently returned from oversea. He was attached to the 457th Bomb Group, stationed with the Second Air Force at Sioux Falls.

CONFER

From Page 1

Secretary, by the new Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin.

Early End Expected

The fact that Attlee had not replaced others in the delegation supported the belief that the Big Three sought an early conclusion of the discussions.

With the colorful Winston Churchill missing for the first time, the conference picked up where it left off Wednesday when he flew to London to learn of the nation's crushing rejection of his government.

Attlee's presence in Potsdam throughout the early part of the meeting enabled him to replace Churchill without a break in the continuity of the discussions. These have covered everything from President Truman's primary objective—victory over Japan—to the future government of Germany.

Thursday's ultimatum by the U. S., Britain and China that Japan surrender immediately or be wiped out heightened American interest in the conference. While the ultimatum did not bear Stalin's signature, its issuance from Potsdam justified the assumption that the Russian leader had prior knowledge of its contents.

Former D. C. Man Killed in Crash

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

PAUL DEARING, 37, an employe of the National Catholic Community Services, who was killed when an Army bomber crashed into the Empire State Building, was a resident of the District prior to moving to Ne wYork a year ago. He headed the public relations staff for the Catholic group here and lived in Green Meadows, Md. Dearing was sitting at his desk in the Empire State Building when the plane crashed through the fall a few feet away. His body was blown down seven floors

JAPS

From Page 1

day afternoon that no Japanese transmissions recorded up to that time had referred to a speech which Premier Kantaro Suzuki was scheduled to make to the Japanese at 6 p. m. Saturday (Tokyo time—5 a. m. EWT).

Says Japs Unaffected

"One thing is certain," Minami was quoted. "The entire Japanese nation will remain absolutely unaffected in their resolute determination to save their conutry from national extermination."

He asserted that the subjugation of Japan by the Allies "would involve the sacrifice of millions of human lives and huge quantities of materials that would tax their (the Allies) national resources to the breaking point."

He said the Allied terms contained in the surrender proclamation were "exactly contrary to what the Japanese people think are righteous peace conditions."

Only Choice to Push Ahead

"Hence, the natural conclusion would be that the Japanese nation has no other choice than to push ahead with its war effort in fullest observance of the imperial rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain."

Minami dwelt to some length on the favorite Japanese theory that the surrender proclamation was an attempt to counteract war-weariness among Britons and Americans.

"The enemy war leaders must have come to the conclusion that the best way to stir up fighting spirit among their war-weary peoples again is to tell them that peace conditions put out to Japan have been rejected by her, leaving them no alternative but to fight on."

Tokyo press comment on the proclamation, meanwhile, declared it was "propaganda," "intimidation," "ridiculous," "tomfoolery," "nonsense and bluff," a "farce" and a 'crafty move." Domei dispatches asserted the proclamation was printed in full in Tokyo morning newspapers.

PETAIN

From Page 1

Marshal, bringing the prosecution near the end of its case. Prosecutor Andrew Mornet said he hoped to conclude by Monday night.

International Intrigue

Stories of murder and international intrigue marked today's sessions. The 24-man jury heard Gen. Paul Andrew Doyen, a member of France's 1940 armistice commission, charge Pierre Laval with primary responsibility for Vichy's cooperation with the Germans.

The jury also heard pretty Denise Petit, a girl wearing the uniform of the French woman's army, relate details of what she said was a plot hatched in 1939 to overthrow the French Third Republic and put Petain at the head of a dictatorship.

Mandel, minister of colonies in the cabinet of former Premier Edouard Daladier, was arested by the Vichy government which Petain headed after the fall of France. He was taken from his cell in Sante prison to be killed on July 7, 1944.

Two men already have been executed for the murder of the man who defied ePtain, refused to agree to an armistice with Germany and told his captors: "I will show you a Frenchman who knows how to die."

Refuses Explanation

After Clemenceau finished his testimony regarding Mandel and Reynaud, a juror sprang to his feet and asked the aged marshal's explanation of the whole story.

"I have no intention of answering a question I cannot understand," Petain said.

"This question is not difficult to understand," presiding Judge Paul Mongibeaux said. But Petain, stone-faced and seemingly uninterested, would not reply.

The name of Georges Clemenceau came directly into the trial when Defense Attorney Jacques Isorni read a flattering statement about Petain made by France's World War I premier.

Clemenceau's son rejoined: "If my father were alive today he would certainly regret having ever nominated Petain as a marshal of France."

Gen. Doyen, who followed Clemenceau to the witness stand, testified that he was ordered by Petain's government to continue the policy of cooperation with the Germans after Laval, Petain's right-hand man, was arrested by the marshal in 1940 and was removed from the Vichy government.

Doyen revealed that the Franco-German armistice included a clause asserting that Germany was not defeated in 1918 and that France was responsible for the First World War. He said the clause was inserted by German Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt.

Under a juror's questioning, Gen. Doyen said France agreed to pay Germany 400,000,000 francs daily.

Witness Denise Petit, who said she was private secretary to the editor of an Italian language newspaper published in Paris in 1939, asserted that her employer at that time was in contact with Laval.

Didn't Conceal Plan

"They spoke openly before me of their plan," the girl testified. "That was simply to overthrow the republic. They spoke of pinning the blame for France's military defeat on the government."

She said that Petain was picked to head the "dictatorship" and that the marshal's name "was very often mentioned by them in my presence."

Alleged talk of revolution in France also was described by Paul Winkler, director of the French feature news agency, who gave is address as New York City.

Winkler told the court that when he fled France in 1940, passing through Spain he "met a man on the train" who described a dinner at Hendaye attended by himself and by Petain in November 1939.

Winkler said his train acquaintance quoted Petain as saying: "We have a popular front government in France now, but you will see revolution next spring and everything will be changed."

CHINA

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days by the Chinese, whose current drive rapidly is strengthening American air power on the Asiatic mainland. It alos was the ninth air base recaptured in recent months.

Corridor Threatened

Meanwhile, the Chinese also were threatening the vital transcontinental Japanese corridor that links Korea with Canton and Hongkong.

The high command reported that spearheads were pressing toward the strategic communications center of Hukong, 120 miles north of Canton, on the Canton-Hankow railroad.

Striking from the liberated airbase City of Namyung in Kwangtung Province, the Chinese Thursday captured Chihing, 29 miles east of Kukong, after a 30-mile advance in two days. The high command said that the Japanese dislodged from Chihing, on one of the main highways leading into the Canton-Hankow corridor, were fleeing toward imperiled Kukong.

Japs Withdrawing

One hundred and forty miles northeast of Kukong a "floating pocket" of isolated Japanese troops in Kiangsi Province was withdrawing toward the Yangtze River port of Nanchang. The Chinese, following, reoccupied the auxiliary American airfield at Wawan on the Kan River and the town of Taiho, 130 miles southeast of Nanchang.

The Chinese high command also reported a resurgence of fighting along the China-Indo-China frontier. It was admitted that the Japanese had recaptured the small Indo-China port of Moncay and then had driven 2 miles to the north to the outskirts of the frontier town of Tunghing.

CHARTER

From Page 1

to know if Korea, for instance, is "to be handed over to China or Russia" in the peace settlements.

Senators Taft (R., Ohio) and Revercomb (R., W. Va.) wanted some power reserved to Congress on the use of American forces by the World League.

Earlier in the day a message from President Truman had been placed in the record promising that the agreement on allocation of United States troops to the organization would be sent to Congress for consideration of both houses.

BOY

From Page 1

The Post. She explained that her small son had died.

Mrs. Grasser came to the Receiving Home with John Grasser, her 20-month-old son by her second husband, Sergt. Isidore Grasser, who is stationed in the Philippines.

She said she had written a letter to a boarding home explaining that she needed to board Tommy for two weeks and asking the director to take him in.

"I had Johnnie there before," she explained. "The trouble was, I forgot to give the cab driver the note," she said.

Mrs. Grasser has three other sons living with grandparents near Weston, W. Va., who are children of her first husband, Ralph Summers, a Portland, Oreg., shipyard worker.

PACIFIC

From Page 1

strike at the "unreachable" northern areas and destroy his shipping.

Peace Believed Advanced

It was believed here that successful achievement of that three-way objective greatly increased the possibilities of an earlier peace in the Pacific.

Since starting his offensive sweep July 10, Halsey's armada of more than 150 combatant ships with its aircraft fleets has sunk or damaged 38 Japanese war vessels, including four battleships, seven carriers, four cruisers, nine destroyers and 14 naval craft.

Sea-air blows from the Third Fleet have destroyed or damaged 725 vessels of all types, including 250 sunk and 475 hit, and 368 planes have been destroyed and 560 damaged for a total of 928.

All Thought Knocked Out

United Press War Correspondents Richard W. Johnston and Earnest Hoberecht, with Third Fleet, reported that every major enemy warship was believed to have been rendered inoperational, probably for the duration of the war, which, Johnston added, "means forever."

"Pilots of carrier bombers spent all day (Saturday) at Kure deciding the future of the Japanese fleet," Johnston reported. "Their decision: File and forget." Hoberecht commented that if the Japanese don't give up soon, "they won't have enough ships left to carry their envoys to the peace conference."

Hyuga Sent to Bottom

Dive bombers, swarming through heavy antiaircraft fire and beating off challenging Japanese interceptors, battered the 30,000-ton 14-inch gun battleship Hyuga to the sandy bottom of Nasake Jima harbor.

The damager Hyuga was bombed instead of torpedoed because she was anchored in a "fish-proof" refuge.

Lieut Comdr. Clifford McDowell, Turlock, Calif., said countless bombs hit other warships and the farget area was littered with smoking, flaming hulls. Avenger Pilot Lieut Douglas LaPierre, Sea Cliff, Long Island, said two tremendous fires raged through one warship. Other fliers told the same story—that wounded vessels of the Japanese fleet, caught where they were left in the Tuesday-Wednesday raids, were slaughtered yesterday.

Lieut. (j.g.) William Doering, Los Angeles, saw four or five one-thousand pound bombs hit one warship, which previously had taken four or five other hits. He said the flak over Kure was heavy and accurate.

Fierce Air Opposition

American and British pilots both reported fierce air opposition over the Bungo Straits between Kyushu and Honshu Islands, where the Japanese sought to intercept fliers bound for the Miho Kamikaze air fields and Kure.

Lieut. Comdr. Warren W. Ford, commander of a Corsair fighter squadron of the Third Fleet carrier forces, said some American pilots "know Japan better than the United States."

"Carrier pilots have been flying over Japan so much lately they know it better than their own back yard," Ford said in a fleet dispatch.

Tokyo Radio, hustling to keep up with events, listed the target areas of the Saturday strike as follows: The Tokai army district of central Honshu, Kyoto and Shiga prefectures, the southern area of Osaka, Hamamatsu, Yamaguchi prefecture in Shikoku Island, Hiroshima and Onomital.

Report 670 Over Homeland

The Japanese counted approximately 670 United States planes over central and western areas of their homeland Saturday morning.

In addition, the enemy reported about 250 long-range Mustang fighters based on Iwo Jima raided the Kanto district (Tokyo-Yokohama) in three waves Saturday morning. Tokyo said the Mustangs bombed and machine-gunned air fields and factories and strafted urban areas.

The Third Fleet, meanwhile, was revealed to have been refueled and replenished in a quick rendezvous with a supply train somewhere off the coast of Japan. Halsey's battleships, cruisers and carriers, after breaking off the Wednesday strike, were met by a logistic force commanded by Rear Admiral R. B. Beary.

The combatant vesels took aboard more than 56,000 tons of ammunition, stores, provisions, aircraft and personnel. It was described as the greatest seagoing transfer in naval history.

The two-day strike against Kure, Kobe and other anchorage areas accounted for 370 Japanese aircraft destroyed or damaged and 308 Japanese ships of all types sunk or damaged.

The Twentieth Air Force reported reconnaissance photographs showed the cities of Fukui, Tsuruga and Kuwana suffered damage amounting from 68 to 85 per cent of their total area as a result of Superfortress raids.

IRWIN

From Page 1

in setting up an emergency room for stricken employes who seemed to flow from everywhere.

One of the badly injured was a young woman elevator operator who had just stopped her car at the seventy-fifth floor. She was blown with terrific force completely out of the car by the blast only a few feet above her as the walls of the shaft were shattered by the impact of the plane.

Finally, after 20 minutes or so, firemen and policemen began arriving, having had to climb literally scores of floors to reach the affected areas.

It did not take long to put out the fire, once the proper equipment had arrived.

But until help did arrive, there was nothing that could be done. Almost an hour later I followed firemen up the stairs through pools of gasoline-topped water. The west side of the seventy-ninth floor, occupied by the Catholic War Charities, was the most gruesome sight I have ever seen.

Smell of Burning Flesh

There was the hot, pungent smell of oil and burnt flesh as I waded knee-deep in water and debris into what, barely an hour before, had been a clean, busy, well-lighted office.

Those walls that were still standing, and the twisted metal of the fixtures and desks were still hot to the touch.

There was a row of desks placed side by side in the southwest corner of the room, and 11 twisted, black, contorted shapes lying side by side on the desks. They had been temporarily identified as the bodies of the girls who had been working in the office at the time.

They looked like charred chunks of wood. Smoke was still rising from one of the bodies.

When I returned to my own office I found that had I not dashed quickly when I saw the plane and realized it was going to hit, I would have been at least badly cut by flying glass.

The plate glass and panes in my windows were shattered and sharp pieces had been blown halfway across the room.

ST. JOHN'S

From Page 1

in regard to training should be settled before a final decision is made to expand Annapolis.

Walsh said he felt the new Navy plan to train future naval officers for the first two years in regular universities with Naval ROTC, and cut Annapolis training to three years was entirely practical.

Magnuson, who served during this war as a naval officer, declared that the bulk of the Navy will hereafter be kept in the Pacific and said it "just didn't make sense" to have naval aviation training centered at Annapolis with its comparatively limited facilities.

He approved part of the Navy's plan for ROTC training, but said such training should be confined to two ar three large, well-established universities.

Annapolis, Magnuson asserted, should be kept solely for post-graduate training on the highly technical level.

Magnuson declared that the whole issue of whether there should be a unified command of the Army and Navy is involved in the Navy's present training plans. They should not be completed until that policy is settled, he said.

Senator Wayne R. Morse (R., Ore.) told The Washington Post:

"I am very much for the idea that a second Naval Academy should be located on the West Coast. I think it's important for the Navy to diversify its actions so that various sections of the country that have naval interests such as the West Coast can cooperate with the Navy in solving the future problems which are confronting it.

"The West Coast is very Navy-minded and it could provide excellent facilities for training and I feel that the Navy should support the establishment of a Naval Academy there."

Answering Navy Department objections that there might be a difference in the training given if two separate academies were in operation, Morse declared:

"The same training program could certainly be established in both Navy schools. That's a question which the department could determine administratively.

"There's no difference in whether it's done in two buildings side by each or one on the West Coast and one on the East.

"That's obviously a fallacious argument, but to the extent that it is advanced I would suggest that a little more flexibility in the Navy would be a good thing."

Committee to Query Ickes on Mine Labor

Chairman Mead (D., N. Y.) announced yesterday the Senate War Investigating Committee will call Secretary of Interior Ickes before it next Tuesday for an inquiry into the manpower shortage in the coal mines.

Caudle, Judson Take Oath as Clark's Aides

Theron Lamar Caudle of North Carolina yesterday was sworn as Assistant Attorney General and Harold William Judson of California as Assistant Solicitor General.

The oath was administered by Associate Justice Matthew F. McGuire of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the office of Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

Caudle will head the Justice Department's Criminal Division, succeeding Clark. Johnson succeeds Hugh B. Vox, resigned.

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5 Feared Lost In Army Plane Crash in Va.

Richmond, Va., July 28 (AP).—An Army Air Forces airplane, believed to be carrying one Navy man and four members of the Army, crashed early this morning 2 miles south of the Richmond Army Air Base, the Public Relations Office there announced today.

None of the passengers is known to have survived the crash. Details of the accident are withheld pending notification of next of kin.

The plane, based at Ellington Field, Tex., was en route to Newark, N. J.

2 Langley Fliers Missing

Newport News, Va., July 28 (AP).—No trace of two missing airmen who bailed out of a B-17 Flying Fortress struck by lightning last night had been found this afternoon, Langley Field officials announced. Crash and flying boats and a Navy blimp from Weeksville, N. C., participated in the search.

The Langley Field men were listed as Second Lieut. Herbert J. Gardner, Brookline, Mass., and Flight Officer William B. Bishop, Savannah, Ga. Next of kin have been notified.

The plane was on routine flight over York River and Mobjack Bay, when there was a tremendous flash and a loud report, and the two men parachuted from a height of about 16,000 feet, evidentially thinking the plane was about to explode, the pilot, Second Lieut. Walter Harpool of Denton, Tex., said. He flew the ship back to the field.

G. W. Lewin Rites Today in Front Royal

Front Royal, Va., July 28 (Spl.). George Washington Lewin, 59, widely known dealer in livestock, died here Thursday afternoon. He was born near Front Royal, the son of the late James Harvey Lewin and Mrs. Annie Beaty Lewin, and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Howard Purdy of Front Royal, and a brother and two sisters. Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Annie B. Grant

Front Royal, Va., July 28.—Mrs. Annie Board Grant, 90, died here Friday. She was born at Aspen Hill, near Linden, Va., and was the daughter of the late Charles B. Board and Mrs. Hannah Iden Board. Her husband, James F. Grant, died four years ago. She is survived by a son and two daughters, Herbert F. Grant and Mrs. William F. Hellmuth of Washington, and Mrs. Robert S. Grubbs of Warrenton, Va. Funeral services will be held on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Esther N. Waller

Fredericksburg, Va., July 28.—Mrs. Esther Nelson Waller, 88, a resident of Fredericksburg for some 20 years, died in a Richmond hospital Thursday night. Funeral services were held at Aquia Church today. A member of a prominent Virginia family, she was the widow of Edward Waller of Stafford County. Born in Stafford, she was the daughter of Dr. William A. Nelson, distinguished United States and Confederate Navy surgeon who was with the fleet of Commodore Matthew C. Perry when it steamed into Tokyo Bay in 1857. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. William K. Goolrick of Fredericksburg; two sons, Edward and John M. Waller of Richmond, and a sister, Mrs. T. J. Waller of Stafford.

Ida Jean Wilson

Fredericksburg, Va., July 28.—Funeral services for 4-year-old Ida Jean Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen L. Wilson of Osso, King George County, who died in a hospital here of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, were held yesterday afternoon at Henderson Church, Northumberland County.

Smoke Fells Girl In Richmond Fire

Richmond, Va., July 28 (AP).—One girl was overcome by smoke and taken to the Medical College of Virginia Hospital today when fire broke out on the third floor of the State receiving home for girls in Chesterfield County just outside the city limits of Richmond. She was not believed to be seriously injured.

Richmond firemen called to the scene about 9:30 a. m. today confined the fire to the third floor, but water damage affected the entire structure. The 22 other girls in the building were transferred to the State industrial school for girls at Bon Air, also in Chesterfield.

Abbott, Costello Agree to Agree

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, the rifted screen comedy team, have agreed to agree.

They will bury the hatchet formally for the benefit of newsmen and photographers tomorrow morning in the office of the Hippodrome Theater, where they are filling a week's stage engagement, Abbott said tonight in a Baltimore night club.

The pair, long-time partners on the stage and in movies, fell out some time ago for variously reported reasons.

The "true story" of what happened is one of the things to be disclosed at tomorrow's gala reconciliation, an Abbott associate said.

Page County Fair Set

Luray, Va., July 28.—Announcement of the eleventh annual Page County Fair to be held September 9 to 11 was made today by the Page County Agricultural Fair Association.

Fairchild's New Packet

FLYING BOXCAR—With a level floor and vertical sides like a railroad car, the C-82 Packet made by Fairchild in Hagerstown, Md., lives up to its nickname of the "flying boxcar." Fuselage, loaded at rear, has 93 per cent cubic capacity of its rail counterpart

Funkhouser Plans to Restore Historic Spots in W. Va. Area

Martinsburg, W. Va., July 28 (Spl.).—Restoration of the Washington properties in Jefferson County, at a projected outlay of two million dollars, was disclosed by R. J. Funkhouser, industrialist, to members of the Martinsburg Rotary Club whom he had as his guests at Claymont Court, one of the three main Washington estates which he has purchased and restored and which he and his family are now occupying as their home.

Funkhouser, responding to an invitation by Rotary President Garland Dunn, to unfold his plans, declared the project is one of "some magnitude. It calls for expending approximately two million dollars. To date I have acquired approximately 5000 acres of land in Jefferson County. . . . I have no thought of making any money out of the project—or even recovering anything like my investment."

He conceives of making the Washington properties historic shrines, open to the public without any charge. Three of the Washington places are already purchased and included in the 5000 acres—Claymont Court, built in 1820 by Bushrod Corbin Washington, who was born in Westmoreland County, Va., son of John Augustine Washington, who was a brother of George Washington, first President; Blakeley, which lies just across the valley from Claymont Court and which was built by John Augustine Washington 2d, nephew of George, in 1820, and Cedar Lawn, built in 1780 by Thornton Washington, nephew of George.

"Everyone from far and near," he said, "will have the opportunity to appreciate the beauty and the architecture originated by the Washingtons. All I ask of the people in Jefferson County is their goodwill and cooperation in the undertaking to recover for Jefferson County and West Virginia the real asset which the historical value of the Washington properties affords.

"I predict that within two years more than 50,000 people annually from far and near will visit Claymont and the other Washington properties in Jefferson County. My guess is that less than 10 per cent of the residents of Jefferson County have ever seen Claymont. I was born and reared within 25 miles of Claymont and I did not know Claymont or Blakeley existed until about seven years ago when I drove out to see them and found a sign on the gate 'Private Property—No Trespassing.' In the future the Washington properties I own will belong to the public."

Captor of Live Japs Coming Home, Maybe With Bride

San Francisco, July 27.—Tech. Sergt. William Brown of Dewitt, Ark., who won four fourloughs and a bride-finding trip to Australia for capturing five live Japanese, is coming home with an array of medals—and the bride, he hopes.

Mutual Broadcasting Company's Don Bell reported from Manila today that Brown, a member of the Red Arrow Thirty-second Division, recently added the Silver Star to his other awards for wiping out an enemy position and helping to kill 15 Japanese.

Last year, when live Japanese were scarce in New Guinea, Brown bagged one for military intelligence, and won a furlough to Australia. He married an Australian girl. In the recent campaign live Japanese also were in demand, and Brown won four leaves—and as many cases of beer—for bringing in captives.

Sympathy Vote Saved Churchill Opponent $450

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London, July 27.—British sympathy for a poor farmer who risked forfeiting $450 accounted for the surprisingly large vote polled by Alexander Hancock, who opposed Winston Churchill in the Woodford district, it was explained by constituents of that district today.

Candidates who stand for election to Parliament and fail to poll over one eighth of the votes cast in their district must forfeit $450, and a wave of sympathy developed for Hancock. This grew to such an extent that he received over 10,000 votes against Mr. Churchill's 27,000.

Among those who had to forfeit their bonds for failure to poll the requisite one-eighth votes was A. S. Cunningham Reid.

Sunday School Group to Meet In Waterford

Leesburgh, Va., July 28 (Spl.).—The Rev. S. N. Hinkel of Hume, Va., will be the principal speaker at the morning session of the sixty-fourth annual convention of the Loudoun County Sunday School Association, which will convene Wednesday in the Waterford Methodist Church for an all-day session.

The afternoon speaker will be the Rev. Minor C. Miller of Bridgewater. Dr. W. Otis Bailey, president of the association, will preside and discuss "Why Children Do Not Come to Sunday School," at the morning session.

Others taking part in the program will include the Rev. Stanley E. Emrich, the Rev. J. C. Murphy, the Rev. Paul E. Shultz, the Rev. G. Edward Hughes, the Rev. E. Summers McGavock, the Rev. E. R. Thayer and the Rev. T. Robert Fulton.

Dr. Franks Speaks Today

The Rev. Dr. Vincent Franks, rector of St. Paul's Church in Richmond, will be the guest speaker at the open air services which will be held at 8:30 o'clock Sunday evening on the courthouse green in Leesburg. Dr. Franks is a native of Canada and served with the Canadian armed forces during World War I.

Cooperative to Meet

The annual membership meeting of the Southern States Cooperative will be held at the Purcellville Graded School Building at 7:45 p. m. Monday. The principal address will be delivered by Dr. T. K. Wolfe, an executive of the Southern States. Howell Brown will preside and the annual report will be given by S. W. Eppes, district manager. Others on the program include W. L. Whitmore, Thomas Taylor, Mrs. J. J. Spring, Mrs. Mary Potts and J. F. Potts.

Posthumous Award Set

Mrs. Mary R. Harris of Philomont, Loundoun County, is to receive the Bronze Star awarded posthumously to her son, Pfc. Clinton H. Harris, jr., it was announced by Brig. Gen. Don E. Scott, commanding general, Virginia District, Third Service Command. Pfc. Harris died of wounds received while serving with the First United States Infantry Division in the Battle of Normandy.

Hange Property Sold

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Lawson of Washington and Michigan, have purchased the Hange property, near Round Hill, and plan to make the residence their permanent home. Mr. Lawson, a former Loundoun resident, and Mrs. Lawson are employed in the Government. The sale includes a large frame house and 4 acres of land.

Church to Mark 100th Birthday

Church Road, Va., July 28 (AP).—Perseverance Christian Church, located in Lunenburg County, will celebrate its 100th anniversary tomorrow.

More than a thousand persons are expected at the ceremonies, and the seven congregations organized by the church will be represented. They are Oakland, Victoria, Kenbridge, South Hill, Pleasant Hill, New Hope and Blackstone.

The Rev. J. Mitchell Hoye of Ashland will conduct the morning service, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Forbes, pastor of the church for the past 23 years.

De Marigny Released By Canadian Army

Quebec, July 27 (U.P.).—Count Alfred De Marigny, who enlisted as a private in the Canadian Army two weeks ago, has been discharged it was announced today. Brig. Edmond A. Blais, district officer, said that the count was "out" of the army, but refused to give an explanation.

De Marigny, who was tried and acquitted two years ago in the murder of his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, in Nassau, had previously been medically rejected for the Canadian Army in Montreal.

Wet Tobacco Retards Sale In Maryland

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—Wet tobacco blocked warehouse space and seriously hampered sales of southern Maryland auction markets this week, but prices on better grades continued at $57 ceiling per 100 pounds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported today.

Nondescript green tobacco, however, dropped from $2 to $4 per 100 pounds, a high percentage of these grades being taken by warehouses.

Workmen appealed to Upper Marlboro farmers to keep the wet crop at home until it was in proper condition. Packing facilities were slowed by excessive moisture and buyers were unable to move their purchases from warehouse floors.

This condition, plus heavy receipts, blocked available selling space and sales were discontinued Thursday at Upper Marlboro and Friday at Hughesville, La Plata and Waldorf. Tobacco was sold at Upper Marlboro yesterday, but there will be no sales there Monday.

Net sales for the week totaled 3,200,372 pounds, averaging $56.39. Sales for the season through July 27 rose to 27,757,822 pounds at $55.31 average. Resales to date were 914,332 pounds and Baltimore hogshead receipts were estimated at three million pounds.

Average prices for the week per 100 pounds (U. S. grades): Heavy crop, fair light, red and fair dark red, $57, unchanged; low green, $56, unchanged; fair dark red tips, $57, unchanged; long green tips, $56, up $1; good light red thin crop, $57, unchanged; good dark red thin crop, $57, unchanged; good dark red seconds, $57, unchanged; best crude nondescript, $47, down $2; commonest crude, $30, down $4.

4th Battalion Unit Wins in Guard Parade

Fort George G. Meade, Md., July 28 (AP).—Governor O'Conor presented today the 1945 competitive pennant for the best-trained company in the State Guard to Company D of the Fourth Battalion, on the basis of Federal inspection.

The award was made following review of the State Guard's 10 battalions by the Maryland Governor and State Guard commander in chief. The more than 2000 Guardsmen have been in training at Fort Meade for the last week.

The Governor said he found the battalions in "excellent condition."

Maj. Gen. Dwight H. Mohr, commanding general of the State Guard; Maj. Gen. Francis A. Petrott, the adjutant general; and a number of ranking officers from Army headquarters in Washington and Baltimore also were present to see the Guardsmen march.

"The people of the State have cause for gratification," the Governor declared, "that there is at hand an organization so well qualified as the Maryland State Guard to handle any type of emergency or disaster that might occur."

The chief executive commented upon the intensive course of training given members of the Guard during the past week of their summer encampment, stating that the large turnover in practically all units "is a real tribute to the earnestness and spirit of the men, as well as to the ability and efforts of General Mohr, General Petroit and the officers of the Guard."

Md. Factory Employment Drops 2.8%

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—Decreases of 2.8 per cent in factory employment and 3 per cent in combined weekly payrolls in Maryland from May to June of 1945 were reported today by the Department of Labor and Industry.

Commissioner John M. Pohlhaus noted that the decreases were mainly due to contract cancellations and terminations.

Average weekly earnings in 645 manufacturing establishments covered by the report were $49.90. In the group 185,515 persons were employed, whose weekly earnings totaled $9,257,868.

The average change for the May to June period in the last 22 years has been a decrease of 1 per cent in employment and .6 per cent in wages.

Of the 43 industries covered by the report, 18 showed increases in employment and payrolls; 16 decreases in both, 3 gains in employment and loss in payroll and six loss in employment and gains in payrolls.

29 Head of Prime Ram Bring $1,110 at Sale

Berryville, Va., July 28 (Spl.).—Twenty-nine head of prime rams brought $1110.50 at the third annual show and sale held at the Horse Show Grounds here yesterday.

Winners in the Shropshire class were shown by Owen Thomas & Son, Round Hill. Entries of the Lunsford Farm, Monterey, placed first and second in the Hampshire class.

Top ram consigned by Lunsford Farms brought $65.

Woodchopper Shot By Mysterious Bullet

Fredericksburg, Va., July 28 (Spl.).—Charles Hamilton Ellis of Gulliver, Va., narrowly escaped death Thursday when a bullet from an unidentified source tore through his left shoulder just above the heart as he chopped down a tree in woods near his home.

Although Ellis told State troopers he saw no one, the officers expressed the theory that a hunter might have fired it.

Star-Spangled Ball Player

ANGELA GREENE, film player, strikes a pretty pin-up pose with a beach ball

Hoffman Herd Is Leader in Prince William

Manassas, Va., July 28 (Spl.).—The herd of Frank Lee Hoffman, Catharpin, led the Prince William County Dairy Herd Improvement Association in July with an average production of 35.1 pounds butterfat and 871 pounds milk per cow, H. B. Levine, local DHIA supervisor, announced today.

The herd of T. Gales Hutchison, Arcola, was second with an average production of 34.7 pounds butterfat and 895 pounds milk. Third was the J. C. Kincheloe No. 2 herd at Nokesville with an average yield of 34.5 pounds butterfat and 1038 pounds milk. The herd of Mrs. Edith Latham, Hickory Grove, ranked fourth with 33.3 pounds butterfat and 905 pounds milk.

The herd of George K. Cowne, Nokesville, was fifth in production with an average yield of 30.4 pounds butterfat and 745 pounds milk for the month.

Cooperative Members to Meet

The annual meeting of the Southern States Manassas Cooperative will be held at 8 p. m. at the Manassas High School auditorium, according to Herbert Manual, district manager. Vacancies on the board of directors and the home advisory committee will be filled.

New Bus Service

Bus service between Manassas and the Quantico Marine Barracks is being inaugurated, Capt. W. A. McArthur, post maintenance officer, announced this week. Employes at the barracks will be transported on the bus which will leave Manassas at 6 a. m. and return in the afternoon.

Third Cannery Opens

With the opening yesterday of the newly constructed plant at the Occoquan High School, three community canneries are now in operation in Prince William County. The Occoquan cannery will be open on Mondays and Thursdays. As at the Manassas and Nokesville canneries, food will be accepted for canning between 9 a. m. and 12 noon and the only cost to users will be for the cans, 3½ cents for No. 2 and 4½ cents for No. 3 cans.

Hersch, Kline in Greece

Orville R. Hersch and Harley Kline, Prince William County dairymen, who are accompanying 700 head of dairy cattle being delivered to European nations by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, have arrived at the Greek port of Salonika, where the shipment will be disembarked, according to a telegram received by their families this week.

New Industries Sought

Contacts with industrial firms interested in locating plants in the Manassas area are being made by the industrial committee of the Prince William Chamber of Commerce. E. D. Gothwaite, chairman of the committee, reported at a meeting of the organization this week that five firms are contracting the group in anticipation of locating sites suitable for industrial purposes.

Fund Chairman Named

The Prince William County War Fund drive will be launched in October under the cochairmanship of Mrs. E. E. Rohr and Stanley A. Owens, according to an announcement this week by the Virginia War Fund, Inc. The quota this year will remain the same as last year when $9572 was set as the goal.

Bible Instruction Urged in Schools

Westminster, Md., July 28 (AP).—The Rev. C. Aubrey Young of Hagerstown, proposes that Jewish, Catholic and Protestant ministers from each community give religious instruction in the schools.

Speaking at the fourth annual institute on professional and public relations at Western Maryland College yesterday, the clergyman deplored a lack of real religious training in the schools.

Scott Bair, president of the National Advertising Co., Westminster, who spoke on the economic values of education, made a plea for more technical and scientific training in the public school system.

Teachers, students and business people from Carroll, Frederick and Washington Counties attending the institute numbered more than 70.

Grange Board Plans 4-Point Program in Va.

Blackstone, Va., July 28 (AP).—The Virginia State Grange will focus immediate attention on a four-point program, W. Powell Hurt, master of the Virginia grange, said today. The program was decided at a meeting of the executive committee of the grange yesterday in Richmond.

First point is the farm labor situation, in which the grange proposes to take necessary initiative to get recognition of the fact that many farm laborers can contribute more to the war effort by remaining on farms rather than entering the armed services.

Aid to returning veterans is the second point, and the grange plans to grant direct assistance to returning veterans who desire to farm. It will help especially in determining the advantages which farming offers them and in securing the best location.

Third part of the program is farm markets, and the grange intends to give State-wide and local assistance to all action designed to secure better marketing facilities for farm products.

The grange proposes to give continuous active support to education and such legislative action as is necessary to all sound programs designed to bring about a high standard of health and adequate medical care for rural people.

The committee also announced that the annual State grange meeting, to be held in Richmond October 30-31, will be on a restricted basis in compliance with an Office of Defense Transportation request.

Recommendations for next year's Agricultural Adjustment Agency were made at a meeting in Blacksburg this week of representatives of all agricultural agencies in the State. Similar meetings on a county level were held prior to the State meeting.

Practices recommended for the triple-A 1946 program are ground limestone on farmland, phosphate and potash on pastures and grasses, seeding winter legumes and ryegrass, small grain for winter cover, summer legumes in a few counties and summer nonlegumes in a limited area, terracing, sod waterways, contour strip-cropping, harvesting seed, drainage, improving forest stands and planting forest trees.

M. T. Pratt, vice chairman of the State AAA committee presided over the one-day conference Wednesday, and P. H. DeHart, executive assistant; Dr. John R. Hutcheson, acting president of VPI; A. N. Hudgson, soil conservation service; C. W. Mattison and Dr. T. B. Hutcheson spoke to the group.

10 New Polio Cases Bring July Total To 50 in Virginia

Richmond, Va., July 28 (AP).—Ten new cases of poliomyelitis have been reported this week in Virginia, the State Health Department has announced, bringing the total for July to 50 and for the year to 78.

Five new cases were reported yesterday to Richmond and State Health Departments, one being from the city; one from Norfolk County; one from Arlington; one from Northumberland, and one from Ashland. Concomitant with this announcement, officials at the Medical College of Virginia announced yesterday that additional nurses were arriving in the city to handle the increasing number of cases of the disease being referred here.

Health authorities said yesterday that despite the increase in the incidence of the disease they were not contemplating, at this time, closing the summer camps for boys and girls in the State.

Church Group to Meet

Westminster, Md., July 28 (AP).—The senior high institute of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Church board of education will convene July 30 at Western Maryland College here.

Snake Cult Plans Rites Today Despite Gov. Darden's Warning

St. Charles, Va., July 25 (AP).—A religious sect headed by a mountaineer preacher prepared today to go ahead tomorrow with a "National convention" demonstration of snake handling despite warning by Governor Colgate Darden that steps would be taken to halt the rites.

"If they put some of us in jail, others will carry on with the ceremonies," said the Rev. Bill Parsons, a coal miner by trade.

Faith healers from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Ohio and Alabama have been invited to attend the ceremonies, which parsons said would include the handling of rattle and copperhead snakes, "fire baths" and "perhaps taking doses of strychnine."

Arrests Indicated

Parsons was a little under the weather—still feeling the effects of a bite from a copperhead during a demonstration last Sunday.

Commonwealth Attorney Robert S. Ely said he yould cooperate fully in the execution of whatever edicts which Attorney General A. P. Staples issues to enforce the Governor's mandate.

A decade ago a "faith healer" by the name of Teester in the mountains of North Carolina let a rattlesnake bite him to test his faith. For a week newspaper readers wondered whether Teester would live or die. He lived.

Since then such practices have become more or less common in many parts of the country—so common, in fact, that the snake cultists are holding their "national convention" tomorrow at Stone Creek, near St. Charles.

"I see no reason why practices so dangerous to human life should be permitted under the guise of religious freedom," Governor Darden said.

Retorted Parsons:

"If Mr. Darden tries to interfere I will send a wire to President Truman in Berlin demanding we be permitted to enjoy the rights our sons are now and have been dying for . . ."

The snake rituals resulted in two deaths in southwest Virginia last summer. Several others occurred in previous years, in Virginia and elsewhere.

Kentucky in 1940 made snake handling in religious ceremonies a misdemeanor punishable by fines of $50 to $100.

Virginia has no like law but in 1940 several cultists were prosecuted on a charge of "malicious wounding" and were sentenced to 60 days and fined $50. The State Supreme Court upheld the convictions.

Gilpin Flays Plunkett for Project Stand

Winchester, Va., July 28 (AP).—Kenneth N. Gilpin, of Boyce, Clarke County, member of the State Highway Commission, today assailed Moss A. Plunkett, candidate for the democratic nomination for Governor, for his favoring water power and flood control in Virginia by the Federal government.

Gilpin said that Plunkett's stand would open the door to everything we fought against in the recent dam threat, referring to the successful Shenandoah Valley fight to defeat a Federal proposal to construct a series of dams in the Potomac River watershed.

In his public statement, Gilpin quoted Lieut. Gov. William M. Tuck, Plunkett's opponent, who had stated that it was his earnest hope that our affairs of state can be so efficiently conducted that there will be no occasion for Federal instrusion into domestic affairs of Virginia.

Federal Revenue Receipts in Va. Off $7,500,000

Richmond, Va., July 28 (AP).—N. B. Early, jr., deputy collector of internal revenue for Virginia, has announced that internal revenue collections in the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, amounted to $820,703,381.65, a decline of approximately $7,500,000 as compared with the preceding 12-month period, when collections were placed at $828,129,981.08.

Early, in announcing these figures yesterday, said a decline of approximately 25 million dollars in cigarette taxes was largely responsible for the decrease, despite a sharp rise in taxes on luxury items, transportation and telegraph and telephone messages.

The internal revenue collector said that cigarette taxes during the fiscal year just ended amounted to $311,983,788.60 as compared with $336,005,239.49 during the 12-month period from June 30, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

Early said an increase was noted in whisky taxes, from $3,606,407.33 in 1943-44 to $4,903,682.32 last year, in corporation taxes and in excessive profits taxes.

Col. Hepner To Head Hill Reservation

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—The Third Service Command announced today appointment of Col. John F. Hepner, Strasburg, Va., a regular Army Field Artillery officer, as commanding officer of A. P. Hill Military Reservation near Fredericksburg, Va.

Hepner, who will report to the post soon, succeeds Lieut. Col. Elmer F. Munshower, Frederick, who is now on terminal leave before retiring from active duty. Munshower, former Maryland State Police superintendent, recently was named superintendent of the Maryland State Penal Farm.

Maj. Lester H. Kyle, post executive officer, has been in charge of the reservation temporarily.

Hepner was graduated from Strasburg High School and from Virginia Military Institute, where he got his degree in 1915. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in August, 1917, and served with the Seventh Division in France during the first World War.

For a period last year he was in charge of internal security, military police and prisoners of war for the Third Service Command, later becoming director of the command's troop training division.

The Twenty-ninth and Seventy-sixth Divisions are among those which received field training at the reservation, a maneuver area for combat troops.

Fruit Firm to Expand

Winchester, Va., July 28 (AP).—The National Fruit Product Co. today announced the purchase of three properties adjoining its plant, to be utilized in future expansion. Purchases amounted to $12,000. The Winchester plant is the largest of a chain of fruit processing plants operated by the firm.

Women's Unit Urges Tydings To Delay St. John's Action

Annapolis, Md., July 28 (AP).—The committee of the 100 women who are campaigning against Navy Department acquisition of St. John's College campus for expansion of the United States Naval Academy have requested audience with Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.), it was learned today.

Mrs. Morden Rigg, chairman of the delegation which stormed the office of Governor O'Conor Thursday to demand that the chief executive take a stand in the matter of preserving the college, sent the following telegram to the Maryland Senator late yesterday:

"Members of the committee of the hundred women protesting destruction of St. John's College request you see them preferably Tuesday morning, July 31. If impossible than Thursday, August 2, or Friday, August 3. Urge you use your influence to delay action until we have presented our case."

The telegram, signed by Mrs. Rigg, had not been replied to late today. The chairman of the women's committee said that the body was taking its protest to Senator Tydings, who they felt would consider their case with less prejudice than would Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, with whom Governor O'Conor made an appointment for the committee.

Mrs. Rigg said her committee would not keep the appointment made by O'Conor with Admiral Moreell as she felt ultimate decision in the subject of acquisition of the college lay with Congress and not with the Navy Department.

Describing the conference with the chief executive, Mrs. Rigg said that among the delegation waiting on the Governor was Mrs. C. Nelson Dugan, Annapolis, formerly Prudence Ridout, who, an invalid, attended the session on crutches.

"Nine generations of Ridouts attended St. John's College," the member of the historic family is reported to have told the Governor," and we protest seizure of its campus, venerated by the people of Maryland.

"Is this the Free State of Maryland, or is our Government being conducted on the order of the Nazis?"

Mrs. Rigg, head of the committee of the hundred women, is the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Cameron Walton (Medical Corps), USN, who spent two tours of duty at the Naval Academy.

"I grew up in the Naval Academy," said the organizer of feminine opposition to naval expansion via the college campus, "and saw the desecration of other ancient and venerable landmarks, such as the old Governor's Mansion and the historic mulberry tree which was cut down while in its prime."

Included in the delegation which will present the committee's case to Senator Tydings are, in addition to Mrs. Rigg, Mrs. C. Dep. Valk, Annapolis, brother of Claude Handy, Baltimore banker and graduate of St. John's College; Mrs. W. Coleman Rogers, Waterbury, Navy junior and daughter of the late Capt. Sam Bryan (SC) USN; Mrs. A. G. Cooke, Waterbury, formerly a Baldwin of Millersville; Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Baltimore, wife of a former St. John's College president, and Mrs. J. Edward Duker, Baltimore, member of the Daughters of American Revolution and the Founders and Patriots Society, Inc.

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Grant Claims Proof Six-Lane Span Enough

Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant 3d, director of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, who has been busy with pencils, paper and figures these hot months, yesterday declared he has "irrefutable proof that only one six-lane bridge is needed across the Potomac River to the District's 14th st. nw. area.

The plan to erect two four-lane bridges "would be an outrageous, unessential waste," he said, adding that instead another bridge should be built nearer Alexandria for a fairer traffic distribution.

The "battle of the bridges" has raged for more than a year with the traffic problem the "essential difference of opinion," he said.

The District Commissioners, Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration and Fine Arts Commission favor a two four-lane bridge plan. General Grant's NCPPC and the National Park Service advocate a single six-lane bridge.

Present Bridge Too Small

Cost of two bridges has been placed at seven million dollars, while construction for one bridge would be $5,500,000. Both sides agree the present four-lane Highway Bridge will be unable to handle postwar traffic.

Capt. Herbert C. Whitehurst, District of Columbia director of highways and spokesman for the Commissioners, placed 1960 as the peak year for traffic with two bridges a necessity for the 5000 to 6700 cars expected every hour during rush periods. Present roadways leading from the bridges are adequate for absorbing the cars, Whitehurst has said, as the traffic quickly fans out when it reaches Maine ave.

But General Grant insists that one bridge with a 4400-car capacity is all that can be used.

"The present three-lane roadways leading from the proposed two bridges cannot absorb heavy four-lane traffic as it rushes off the bridge, any more than a 6-ounce cup can hold 8 ounces of fluid," he said. "A 6700 peak load rushing off a four-lane bridge would make for a traffic bottleneck the instant the four lanes converged into three lanes.

Plenty of Obstruction

"The first major turnoff is Maine ave., but that can't be counted on because turning cars would be blocked by heavy trucks going to and from the markets at the wharf," he continued. "After that comes red lights, streetcars and heavy traffic as the cars travel up 14th st. But present roads can easily accommodate 4400 cars that would come off the one bridge."

He added it would be simple to widen the Virginia side approaches, but difficult in the District because there is just a bridge across the Tidal Basin which runs parallel with the railroad tracks. Going up 14th st. the two Agriculture buildings and the Bureau of Engraving also prevent widening the streets, he said.

Pointing out that building developments are expected to boom on the Virginia side of the Potomac after the war, he suggested it would be wiser to build another bridge nearer Alexandria to facilitate quick travel.

There is also an esthetic consideration, too, the general said, in disagreeing with the Fine Arts Commission's contention that two bridges would not make for architectural flaws.

Background for Memorial

"Construction of two bridges would force complete abandonment of the beautiful rose garden and spell an end to many of the fine old trees," he warned. "All that would be left would be two plain bridge stumps, and what kind of a background is that for the Jefferson Memorial?"

This is the first time a construction plan has caused an out-and-out controversy between NCPPC and the Commissioners, he said. There have been minor differences in the past, but they were smoothed out quickly by conferences.

Why the battle between the Commissioners and the NCPPC, he wondered. In the past opinions of the NCPPC have been looked upon as the main authority for such planning.

"After all, that's our job," General Grant ended.

514 Vocational Teachers Seen Needed in State

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—John J. Seidel, assistant State superintendent of schools, says 514 more teachers in vocational education will be needed in Maryland schools this fall.

The greatest shortage, he said, is in the field of industrial education, where twice the number now employed will be needed.

Other needed personnel include teachers in agriculture for rural high schools, home economics in junior and senior high schools and retail selling courses in high schools.

Seidel said in-service teacher training courses for those who have acquired necessary mechanical skills would be given successful applicants for some of the jobs, adding that industrial education teachers need not be college graduates.

Blevins Is Appointed To Fairfax Police

B. Joseph Blevins, Route 1, Fairfax, has been appointed a member of the Fairfax County police force, according to an announcement by Police Chief Capt. Carl R. McIntosh.

Blevins, former superintendent of the county dog pound, succeeds H. P. Lysinger, whose resignation is effective July 31.

Montgomery Job-Holders Have Jitters

By Betty McDevitt

Montgomery County job holders have the jitters.

Since last March when the State Legislature enacted new laws which now authorize creation of a merit system under a civil service commissioner along with other heads in the county's government, employes have been in a dither about how the new setup will affect them individually.

Their patience has been growing weaker steadily due to the delay of the county commissioners in selecting a civil service commissioner, a utility agent and a purchasing agent whose appointments under the bill would have been permitted June 1.

The only job that has been filled under the new laws which will virtually reorganize the county government is that of county supervisor—a $10,000-a-year post given to Willard F. Day, Chevy Chase, Md., former manager of Henrico County, Va., who takes over his new duties Wednesday.

Like the naming of Day, which was shielded with secrecy until formal action was taken, names of the prospective officials have been withheld except for the $3600 utility agent. It is the consensus that the latter post will be occupied by Judge Albert E. Brault, trial magistrate of the Bethesda Police Court, director of Montgomery County OCD and chairman of the former committee to defeat charter.

A lawyer with reasonable public utility and corporate experience as well as governmental administration, his appointment is almost "certain," according to a spokesman for the county officials. This appointment is expected to be made within a week or two.

The administration's leaders in the county are having difficulty selecting the civil service commissioner and the purchasing agent, it was learned from authoritive sources. One reason for their delay was pointed out by a spokesman for the officials who said, "we must be careful and get someone of good character as well as with the proper qualifications."

When the Civil Service commissioner is appointed all county employes will be subject to take examinations, with the exception of the police department (now under Civil Service) and the following officials: County supervisor, county comptroller and accountant, purchasing agent, chief of police, engineer and assistant, road supervisors, clerk and assistant clerk to the commissioners and clerk in the county buildings at Silver Spring and Bethesda.

Another reason the commissioners are not hastily making the appointments is that they want well-known residents to fill the jobs, rather than bring them in from outside territory, it was stated. This policy will be valuable in the 1946 election campaign, when the county commissioners and other officials will be running for office, it was explained.

There is also a tendency on the part of the county fathers to hold the jobs open as long as possible so that they can be filled by returning servicemen once they are released from the armed forces. This attitude has already been shown by the vacancy on the Board of Election Supervisors due to the recent resignation of F. Byrne Austin, clerk to the board. Although the job is a Governor's appointment, it is recommended by the county's Democratic State Central Committee. Lieut. Col. Ward Caddington, USA, Silver Spring, who had the job before he went to war, is being prominently mentioned to return to the post. Colonel Caddington, wounded on Guam is now awaiting his release from the Army.

An instance of this policy is shown by the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission's recent public statement that it will not replace the secretary-treasurer post held by the late Hugh M. Frampton until a qualified serviceman is available.

The resignation of Chief of Police Leslie H. Carlin is anticipated soon. It is believed a high-ranking Army officer will take over the job.

With the new appointments will come a general shakeup because some of the posts and their assistants will probably be filled by men already holding State and county jobs, it is understood.

Crabs Reported Plentiful in Bay

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—The Tidewater Fisheries Commission reported to Governor O'Conor today a "considerable abundance" of blue crabs in the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, with increasing quantities expected in the next three months.

Despite the large supply, prices remained high, however. In seafood markets and retail stores a dozen softshell crabs were reported bringing from $3 to $5, while hardshells were commanding 75 cents to $3 a dozen. Crab meat was even more expensive.

The high prices were held attributable to the fewer crabbers in the bay this year and heavy demand for available marketable supplies. The catch itself, however, now is two or three times what it was this time last year.

Hughes Takes Post At Rockville Court

Robert A. Hughes, who recently returned from 28 months of overseas Army duty, has resumed his position as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court at Rockville. He was administered the oath during the week by Clayton K. Watkins, clerk of the court.

Mr. Hughes, who entered the clerk's office about 18 years ago, had been in the service nearly three years. Formerly of Forest Glen, he is now making his home at Olney.

CATTLE IN BERLIN—With shattered buildings in the background, a Russian soldier tends a herd of cattle, "grazing" incongruously on a street in Berlin.

Lawyers Favor Appointment Plan for Judges

Three prominent Alexandria lawyers, J. Randall Caton, former president of the Alexandria Kiwanis Club, Frederick L. Flynn, former member of the Alexandria School Board, and Walter I. Young, former president of the Alexandria Young Democratic Club, yesterday announced their support of the appointive method of selecting a judge for the city's new Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

The issue of appointment by the City Council or general election of the judge by the qualified voters of the city will be determined in a citywide referendum on August 7 at the same time ballots are cast for the governor and lieutenant governor of Virginia as well as city officers.

In a joint statement to the Alexandria Juvenile Welfare Association headed by R. Samuel Luckett which has been organized to campaign for the appointive judge, the three attorneys expressed the opinion that the elective plan would narrow the field of selection to office seekers with partisan and political fealty and favor.

"The position requires a background of experience. A person with the necessary qualifications will not hazard an election with the recurring expense. Our Government is not a pure democracy, electing all public servants. It is a representative democracy and members of council are the duly elected representatives of the people.

Tabernacle Cornerstone Rites Slated for Today

Laying of the cornerstone of Highway Tabernacle, on Veirs Mill rd., Rockcrest, Rockville, Md., is set for 2:30 p. m. today.

The Rev. B. M. Slye, who has been pastor of the church from its organization more than a year ago, is to officiate, and the Rev. Roy Balderson, pastor of the Dayton Light House, Dayton, Md., will preach. The program will also include music by members of the radio staff of Glad Tidings Tabernacle, Laurel, Md. Delegations from Washington, Baltimore, Laurel, Dayton, Cabin John and other points are expected to attend.

According to the pastor, the new church will be of cement blocks and stucco. It will be comprised of an auditorium and basement, the latter now being used for church services, and upon completion of the structure will be used for Sunday School.

40 Girl Scouts Set For Cabin Camping

A group of 40 Girl Scouts from the Mount Rainier, Md., area will leave Cottage City school today at 3 p. m. for Camp Conestoga, the Girl Scout camp on Edmonston rd., and a week's training in "Cabin Camping."

The group will be the largest party at the camp this year and the last major one, Mrs. B. W. Taylor, camp chairman, said. In addition to Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Lawrence F. Murray, camp director, ten adults will give varied instruction during the week.

The girls will study pottery, bookbinding, outdoor cooking and nature studies.

Fairfax Bar Members To Elect Councilman

Judge Paul E. Brown of the Fairfax County Circuit Court has called a meeting of members of the bar of the Sixteenth Virginia Judicial Circuit to elect a representative on the council of the Virginia State Bar.

The meeting will be held tomorrow at 12:30 in the Corporation Court rooms at Alexandria. Members will name a man who will succeed Gardner L. Boothe, Alexandria attorney, whose term on the council expires August 31. The new member will serve for a three-year term beginning September 1.

Soviet Press Silent On Communist Rebirth

Moscow, July 28 (AP).—The Soviet press made no comment today on the reestablishment of the Communist Party in the United States, voted by American Communists at a special convention in New York. Today's newspapers carried no mention of the event.

Kiwanians to Give Prizes for Best Bethesda Gardens

The Bethesda Kiwanis Club, in cooperation with Edward L. Stock, jr., Montgomery County Victory Garden Committee chairman, will award prizes totaling more than $300 in cash and merchandise for the best vegetable gardens in the Bethesda area, it was announced yesterday.

This area has been divided into eight zones with a prize for the best home garden and one for the best community garden to be awarded in each zone. There also will be a grand prize for the best home garden and best community garden.

Final judging will be held between September 1 and 15 and results completed in time for the annual harvest show.

Judges at the show will be Stock, Dr. C. L. LeFebre and Dr. Robert E. Webster from the Beltsville Experimental Station.

Charles Merryman heads the Kiwanis committee which has obtained the prizes.

Stunt Flier Irks Residents Of Burnt Mills

Efforts to identify a plane that for three months has been stunt flying over Silver Spring homes, particularly in the Burnt Mills Hills area, have proven "fruitless," Charles H. Kopeland, chairman of the Silver Spring Board of Trade's aviation committee, said yesterday.

"It is unfortunate that we cannot eliminate such foolish flying," he said. He added that his committee has "spent many hours preparing the residents of this area for future aviation activity in the county."

"Stunt flying as practiced by this service flier is undoing all the good it has taken us two years to build up," he said.

"Confidence in flying in the community or any community will never progress if such crazy flying is allowed to continue. We had hoped that the crash in Bethesda, Md., several weeks ago, as a direct result of stunt flying, would eliminate stunting in Silver Spring. Evidently the pilot lives in this area or has an acquaintance in Silver Spring and identifies himself by aerial speed dives.

"Our efforts to gain confidence with the people in their area has suffered a setback due to one short-sighted service flier.

"If the practice is not stopped the committee will take it up with the proper authorities," he added.

Two Dead in Loss Of Landing Ship And Sub-Chaser

Loss of the LSM 59, a medium landing ship, with casualties of two enlisted men killed, and the SC-521, a submarine chaser, with no casualties, was announced by the Navy yesterday.

The LSM was lost in the Okinawa area as a result of enemy action. She carried a crew of 58. The sub chaser was lost as a result of a Marine disaster in the South Pacific area. No further details were announced. Her crew numbered 27.

The announcement brought the total U. S. naval losses of all types since the start of the war to 327.

Skipper of the landing ship was Lieut. David C. Hawley, native of Detroit, now of Kansas City, Mo.

Two skippers were aboard the sub chaser, Lieut. (j g.) Chester Partridge, a native of Long Beach, Calif., and Lieut. (j. g.) Granger H. Frost, born in New York.

Store Owner Shoots Assailant in Argument

Arthur Leo Shorter, 18, Negro, of Upper Marlboro, Md., was in serious condition last night at the Casualty Hospital with gunshot wounds in the thigh and abdomen and lacerations on the scalp.

Prince Georges County police said Shorter was shot by Alex Essa, proprietor of the Huntsville Market, when he and two other Negroes attacked Essa in the course of an argument. Policeman Richard Pearson of the Hyattsville Substation, said Essa was struck on the head with a bottle by Shorter. Shorter and Essa were taken to Casualty Hospital by the Bladensburg rescue squad. Essa was treated for lacerations on the head and released.

Plunkett Hits Va. 'Barriers' To Democracy

By the Associated Press

Moss Plunkett, one of two Democratic candidates for the nomination of Governor of Virginia in the August 7 primary, told Fairfax County residents at a political rally last night that he plans to "establish democracy by removing the artificial barriers."

Making his only scheduled appearance in Fairfax County during his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination, Plunkett declared: "I face the fact that we do not have democracy in Virginia when less than one fourth of the people are allowed to vote. I want every Virginian to vote," Plunkett said, provided he is mentally equipped and morally fit to make his own choice.

"I propose to protect his vote after it is cast by establishing a truly bipartisan electoral system and by eliminating the fraud which has been too often connected with the use of absentee ballots. Only after we permit a majority of the people to vote can we say that we have democracy in Virginia. Only when we give equal rights to all parties and all factions can we say that we have a fair and just electoral system."

Lacks Organization Support

Plunkett, veteran advocate of poll-tax repeal, continued his attacks on the State's dominant Democratic organization, which is backing his opponent, Lieut. Gov. William M. Tuck of South Boston.

"The people are definitely in revolt against the machine and against the conditions resulting from half a century of misrule by the machine," he said. "This popular revolt so alarmed the hierarchy of the machine oligarchy that they called a hasty conclave at Mountain Lake scarcely two weeks ago. Since that time my opponent has abandoned his front porch, has quietly toured the offices of the politically potent, and has even made a few public pronouncements. True enough, he chose to talk about farm problems at a country club, and has been little seen where the common people could or would congregate. But he has talked.

Tuck "Generally Vague"

"And with all respect to my opponent, it must be said that his pronouncements are generally as vague and his assurances as empty as the record of the machine which hand-picked him. In only a few particulars has he seen fit to make positive statements. But he has taken occasion to express resentment of my pointing to the backwardness of Virginia in health and other respects."

Quoting Tuck as saying Virginia was the first State in the South and the third in the Nation to have a State health department, Plunkett said:

"This is quite true, but it is also very low today in health and in provisions for medical care of the people as a whole. Like our public school system, our health department has been stunted and starved by the machine. The outstanding facts of today are the facts that Virginia ranks near the bottom of all the States in health and education, and at absolute bottom with respect to the care of her aged, her blind, her dependent children and her needy.

'Good Start' Not Enough

"A good start is not nearly so important as the successful attainment of a goal."

Plunkett said Virginia was also first to establish representative government based upon the democratic right of the inhabitants to choose their own rulers, but that the State has since sunk so low with respect to popular participation in government that a one-fourth vote of the adult citizens is considered sensationally large.

"We have long cried 'first' and proudly boasted that Virginia is the cradle of American democracy," he said. "But unless we destroy the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, it may well be that the epitaph of free government in Virginia will read 'Here is the birthplace of American democracy—and it's grave.'"

11 From Rockville Inducted in Baltimore

Selective Service Board No. 1 of Rockville sent 11 registrants to the induction center at Baltimore during the week. They are George Michael Gartner, Jason Dewey Pearre, William Leroy Oden, Miles Harlan Gallaher, Irvan Ray Cregger, Gerald Trail, Maurice Waters Chiswell, Frank Marcel Jackson, James Alfred Jackson, Haywood Prather and James Leroy Jones.

25 Nurses Sent To Richmond For Polio Duty

With the aid of newspapers and the radio, the Eastern Area Red Cross headquarters in Alexandria has been able to fill a request for 25 nurses to care for poliomyelitis cases at the Medical College in Richmond, as the result of a recruiting drive started Thursday, it was announced in Alexandria yesterday.

Twelve additional nurses responded to the call for graduates and the headquarters will continue to recruit in the face of the rising polio rate which is not expected to reach a peak until late in August, official said.

Need Revealed by Harper

The critical need for nurses was revealed by D. E. C. Harper, director of the crippled children's service of the Virginia State Department of Health, in a message to Ramone S. Eaton, Red Cross area manager.

Dr. Harper said successful care of each polio case requires three nurses, each on an eight-hour shift, and that without oninterrupted 24-hour nursing care, many of these children may die or become crippled. He pointed out that at present, 90 per cent of all polio patients in Virginia are being treated at the hospital in Richmond.

The area headquarters pointed out that because the Red Cross effort to recruit nurses for the armed services last fall brought increased enlistments, it will be more difficult to care for 50 cases of polio this summer than it was to obtain care for 200 last summer.

Receive $8 Per Day

Eaton was informed that nurses for polio care yill receive from the Infantile Paralysis Foundation $8 per eight-hour day plus one day a week off with pay. In addition, they will receive transportation to Richmond, board and lodging from the foundation. Nurses answering the appeal may call or wire collect to Eastern Area Red Cross nursing service, 615 North St. Asaph st., Alexandria, Eaton said.

Fairfax Crops Suffer Severe Loss From Rain

Heavy damage to Fairfax County wheat, oat, rye and hay crops has been reported as a result of the rain and humidity of the past two weeks, it was learned yesterday.

Grain crops stacked in the fields have suffered the most damage according to farmers, who declare the wet weather has made the grain sprout in the stacks, making it unfit for sale. Many local farmers, taking advantage of the "custom-combine" harvesting, completed their wheat harvest before the rainy spell, but others, who failed to harvest all of their early hay crop, probably will sustain a loss.

Rain also damaged the early tomato crop, and several farmers have reported a considerable financial loss as prices now are at their peak.

Also damaged by rain in Fairfax are the secondary roads, State highway officials report. Regular workmen and convicts from the State Convict Camp have made emergency repairs to keep traffic moving.

Greater Output Of Woolen Clothes Predicted by WPB

Increased output of topcoats, overcoats, dresses and worsted suits was predicted by the War Production Board yesterday as the agency lifted controls on woolen and worsted fabrics.

Supply improvement by next fall and winter was forecast.

This will result, the agency said, from elimination of an order which had required manufacturers to set aside 65 per cent of worsted top production for military requirements.

The basic conservation order for the wool industry also has been revoked.

While production controls are being eliminated, eventual better supply may be accompanied by higher prices for wolen and worsted garments. The OPA last week granted fabric producers higher prices, which later may be reflected at retail.

Mead Demands Tighter Air Safety Regulations

By the Associated Press

A call for tightened safety regulations against flying over congested areas came from Senator Mead (D., N. Y.) after a bomber crashed into the Empire State Building in New York.

"I was horrified by the report of this tragic occurrence," he told reporters.

Mead said that with possibly several hundred thousand planes operating in postwar years, most of them private craft, safety restrictions will have to be tightened up.

"That was the history in the development of the railroads and it will be the same with airplanes," he said.

Owl Routs Pesky Starlings in City

Frederick, Md., July 28 (AP).—A solemn owl today was reported by Frederick residents to have accomplished what they had attempted for months—to route of starlings from city trees and parks.

Although it may be only temporary, residents say, the appearance of the owl sent the birds to the northern outskirts of the city. And the number of complaints was reported by the police and mayor's office to have decreased.

'AUTO CLUB' SIGNS—S/Sgt. Robert B. Shields (top) of Providence, R. I., and Sgt. James H. Farry of Schenectady, N. Y., AAF members of the "Okinawa Auto Club," add a new sign to the post at Main and Broad streets.

Montgomery Girls to Hold Track Meet

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission recreation department will hold its third annual track meet for girls of Montgomery County, Md., on August 7 at the Rock Creek Recreation Center at 10 a. m.

Among the centers competing this year will be last year's victor, Kensington, Bethesda-Chevy Chase and Rock Creek, in second and third places, respectively; Jesup Blair, Four Corners, Hillandale, Cabin John, East Silver Spring, Garrett Park, Montgomery Blair, Westbrook-Greenacres, Woodside, Rockville, Washington Grove, Capitol View and Woodacres.

Events scheduled for the meet are 70-pound class, 40-yard dash, volleyball throw, running broad jump and block relay; 85-pound class, 100-pound and 115-pound classes, 60-yard dash; running broad jump, softball target pitch, softball throw for distance, run and catch relay and 200-yard relay; unlimited class, 60-yard dash; softball throw for distance, run and catch relay, softball target pitch, soccerball kick for distance and 200-yard relay.

The track meet is open to any girl who is a resident of Montgomery County.

Alexandria Jaycees Name Committees

Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce officers named committee members to carry out its 1945-1946 program last week at its monthly dinner meeting at the Penn-Daw Hotel.

For external affairs: Aviation, Dr. Arthur A. Angelico, Jack Beuchert; city beautification, Dick Devanald; postwar planning, Lindsey Schwarzmann; salvage-scrap drivers, to be announced for each drive.

For internal affairs: Budget and finance, Elliott Thompson, Pat Butler, Harry Schiavone, Jack Gary; membership, Ed Campbell, Jim Arrowsmith, Allan Fredd, Anthony Lash, Hal Thomas; new member reception and education, Billy Lee, Russell Boricheff, George Brittingham, Ira Devanald, Bobby Howard; parliamentarian, Billy Lee, Jack Monroe, Talbot Sinclair; publicity, John Fenn, Jack Beuchert, Bob Moore, Ross Pope; programs and meetings, Jim Haley, Bob Moore, George Landrith, Bedford Penn; social affairs, Ray Warner, Lieut. Robert Ball, Carey Blackwell, Alan Heil, Les McMenamin, Al Stewart and Dick Stulz.

Chennault's Men Now Hitting Japs From Okinawa

Okinawa, July 28 (AP).—Some of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's expert Japanese killers from China have flown here and are telling comrades of the Seventh Air Force some of the finer points of exterminating enemy pilots.

A team of Chennault's China-based air force arrived here July 21 and by dusk of the same day five planes were back at their old job of heckling the gentlemen who fly for the Mikado.

In the old days, it took 2.2 pounds of bombs and 2.5 gallons of gasoline—lugged into China laboriously over the hump or by highway from India—to sink a ton of Japanese shipping.

Now, the China-wise pilots need not worry about supply. All they have to do is tell the newcomers to this war in the Pacific how they knocked off the Japanese when they didn't have any supply.

'Flying' Mailbox Hits Pedestrian

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—James A. Rooman was walking along a city street when a flying mailbox struck him on the right knee, careened across the sidewalk and crashed through a plate glass window.

Rooman discovered that the box had been struck by a car which had been parked at the top of a hill and had rolled down.

China, Jap Coasts Called Easier to Hit

By the Associated Press

An Army Engineer general, veteran of scores of landings in the Pacific, said yesterday he believes beaches of the Japanese home island and the China Coast will be less difficult for invasion than those encountered up to now.

Brig. Gen. William F. Heavey, commander of the Second Engineer Special Brigade, just returned from 2½ years and 82 landing operations in the Pacific war, made these points:

The Japanese and China Coast beaches do not have the hazardous coral formations that fringe the beaches of most of the southwest Pacific islands.

Cites Equipment, Experience

Landing forces going ashore on Japan will have behind them long experience and better equipment.

The weather forecasting in the Pacific is so good that invasions can be timed to fit in between typhoons, making possible landings during that storm season.

Heavey said Gen. Douglas MacArthur fooled the Japanese by landing on Leyte at a time when the enemy thought he wouldn't—in the typhoon season.

Heavey told a news conference that the Army Engineer special brigades under command of MacArthur are a distinct type of organization trained and equipped for both water and beach operations.

Land Units in Europe

In Europe the special brigades operated only on the shore, but in the Pacific they are an amphibious organization equipped with their own landing craft, principally 56-foot LCM (landing craft, medium) equipped with a tremendous fire power from rockets, antiaircraft guns and other weapons. These brigades operate both alone and in combined operations with Navy-supported landings. Out of the 82 landings made by the Second Brigade, 26 were executed without naval support.

Heavey said the Navy told the Army that "we were crazy" to attempt to take the little LCMs on over-ocean trips or distances running up to 1400 miles, but that in 23 months of operations only 7 LCMs were lost to storm.

Trips to Sections Of Europe Allowed, But Not for Fun

By the Associated Press

So far as the Army is concerned, civilians can now travel to all the areas of Europe except Germany, Austria and Italy.

The joint chiefs of staff made this known yesterday.

As a result, said the State Department, any American who wants to go to Europe may ask for State Department clearance but he should understand—

There is a transportation shortage and he may not be able to come home for a long time.

Because of other shortages he might have to go cold and hungry next winter and he might even get stuck inside Europe at some place he did not want to be.

Therefore, said the State Department, if you want to go to Europe you will have to show that your presence there would be useful either to the United States or to the country you might visit.

Independent Union Wins at Va. DuPont Firm

Waynesboro, Va., July 28 (AP).—United Workers, Inc., an independent union, polled a big majority over the American Federation of Labor union in elections held at the Waynesboro Dupont plant this week, according to official tabulations released by Bernard J. Sheffield, examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, Baltimore, which conducted the election.

Employes cast a total of 1910 votes which represented, according to estimates, about 90 per cent of the employes eligible. United Workers, Inc., received 1704 favorable votes to 99 persons voting in favor of AFL union, and 117 voted for no union at all.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Pay Act Ruling Issued By Comptroller General

Comptroller General Lindsey Warren has handed down a series of important decisions on the administration of the Downey-Jackson pay act. These opinions have the form of law. They must be followed by all departments and agencies. To know your rights, the employes should keep them in mind. Here they are: (1) The act does not give the head of an agency the discretion to grant compensatory time off to any employe for overtime work. Warren writes: "Overtime compensation shall be paid for all overtime service unless an employe specifically requests compensatory time off from duty in lieu of overtime compensation for occasional or irregular overtime service performed in excess of 48 hours per week." He does rule, however, that an agency, by regulation, may fix a limit within which such compensatory time must be taken and an employe will lose it if he doesn't take it when he's told to.

Kluttz

(2) The 10 per cent differential for night work between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. will not be paid on an overtime day. In other words, the premium is payable only for a "regularly scheduled tour of duty" which is the basic work week of 5 days and 40 hours. This means that a night worker will get the additional 10 per cent for five nights a week, and he'll be paid only straight time and a half on the sixth night, the overtime period. The Comptroller's decision in this matter overrules an informal opinion by the Civil Service Commission. In drafting regulations on the pay act, the commission took the position that the differential was payable for any night period worked.

(3) Warren also ruled that per annum or per month employes whose salaries are fixed locally by wage boards are entitled to full time and a half for overtime work without regard to salary. In other words, the $2980 overtime ceiling doesn't apply to their salaries. (4) Contract employes—and there are thousands at Maritime, War Shipping, Navy and Army—are not entitled to increases in basic salaries unless they are under the Classification Act. Most of them aren't covered by that act. But contract employes are covered under the overtime pay, night differential, and holiday provisions of the act. The comptroller also ruled that the act had the effect of raising the legal maximum pay for contract people from $25 to $37.50 a day. His decision, of course, does not prevent any agency from renegotiating a new contract at higher basic salaries for these people who aren't under the Classification Act.

(5) The act guarantees each full-time, adult employe a minimum annual wage of $15000, but the comptroller general has decided that these low-paid employes must work the overtime ordered to get the minimum. Otherwise, he points out, some of these people could stay off Saturdays without losing pay. Per diem employes who are not under the Classification Act and whose salaries are not fixed by wage boards are not eligible for an increase in basic salary under the act. The comptroller said their salaries could be raised administratively by those agencies that have the money to meet the added cost. These per diems, however, are entitled to full overtime and holiday pay. . . . . . .

(6) Classification Act employes of the District's Municipal Court, Warren ruled, are covered by the overtime pay provision rather than that section dealing with employes in the Federal judicial branch which provides for a temporary 10 per cent increase in pay in lieu of overtime. Warren ordered the court to establish a basic work week of 40 hours for all Classification Act people and to pay each of them individually for the precise hours of overtime worked. The court sought to average overtime of all employes and to pay each employe the average because of irregular and unpredictable working hours. Warren suggested that the first 40 hours in any week worked by an employe be called the basic work week. He also ruled that employes in District offices of the Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court were under the Classification Act and therefore entitled to overtime pay, basic increases in salary and other benefits.

In a little-noticed decision rendered some time ago, the Comptroller decided that officials appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate were covered by the Lane Act, which provides payment for accumulated annual leave in a lump sum. This means that the six Cabinet members who have been replaced by President Truman are all eligible to draw salaries to cover the next several months. Formerly, appointive officers were off the payroll when their appointments expired or when they were replaced. Warren made his ruling in the case of a member of the Federal Communications Commission. The Lane Act, approved last year, provides that an employe who leaves the service shall be paid his accumulated annual leave in a lump sum. Further, that the beneficiary of an employe who dies in the service shall be paid his leave.

BEAUTY WINNER — Eleanor Cahill (above) of Coronado, Calif., won a $500 war bond and a modeling contract as victor in a nationwide "Miss Stardust" beauty contest.

More Virginians, Marylanders Arrive From Europe Tuesday

(These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the markgin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.)

Hampton Roads, Va., July 28.—The following soldiers returning from Europe were scheduled to arrive aboard the SS Marine Raven, which will dock here July 31:

VIRGINIA

Alexander, Albert I., Pfc., 54200 N. Carlin Spring rd., Arlington.

English, Woodrow J., Pfc., 709 S. Fairfax, Alexandria.

Benson, Wilmer K., Lieut. Col., 3204 Wellington rd., Parkfairfax.

Gardner, Delbert W., Pfc., 5113 N. 22nd st., Arlington.

Kelly, O'Brien, jr., Sergt., Timberville.

Morris, Edwin D., T/4, Bolling ave., Charlottesville.

Ewald, William H., T/5, Box 254, Buena Vista.

Spangler, Maynard C., T/5, Box 98, Pearisburg.

Breeden, Archie E., Pfc., Waterlick.

Arehart, Fred A., Pvt., Route 2, Fishersville.

Baugher, Floyd A., Pvt., Lynchburg.

Carlin, James W., Pvt., Tunstall.

Crider, Guy A., Pvt., Mount Jackson.

Hopkins, Walter E., Pvt., Tasley.

Sadley, Russell B., Pvt., Mathews County.

Trent, Curtis, T/5, Damascus.

Leite, Dennis, 1st Lieut., Port Royal.

Henderson, Malcolmb, S/Sergt., Nathalie.

Hundley, Chester E., Sergt., Star route, Smithfield.

Torrence, William H., Sergt., 1522 Russell st., Lynchburg.

Lacy, Roy B., Corpl., R.F.D. 1, Box 33A, Glen Allen.

Meadows, Ellis C., T/5, McMullin.

Baker, Lawrence D., Pfc., Fulks Run.

Clark, Raymond M., Pfc., R.F.D. 1, Lexington.

Hondros, Nicholas D., Pfc., 2708 Washington ave., Newport News.

Rogers, Raymond V., Pfc., Chester.

Wertz, Emery W., Pfc., R.F.D. 2, Salem.

Falls, Jerry M., Pvt., 452 East Main st., Harrisburgh.

Garrison, William A., Pvt., Crewe.

Howdyshell, Wm. E., Pvt., Main st., Bridgewater.

Elder, William E., Pvt., R.F.D. 3, Petersburg.

Difilippo, Anthony J., T/4, Fort Belvoir.

Charles, James E, Pfc., Norfolk.

Johnson, Bennie F., T/5, Norton.

Thompson, Capt. John D., 426 Keswick st., Clifton Forge.

Mueller, T/4 Robert F., Box 126, Chincoteague Island.

Falls, T/5 Carl I., RFD 1, Goode.

Pugh, T/5 Robert W., Route 2, Charlotte Courthouse.

Bernard, Pfc. Lewis A., 379 Church ave., Roanoke.

Griles, Pfc. Berkley T., Red Oak.

Hall, Pvt, Calvin B., Rocky Mount.

Hedrick, Pvt. Harry R., West Augusta.

Litton, First Lieut. John W., 225 9th st., Norton.

Parker, T/Sergt. Nebraska, Route 3, Box 7, Disputanta.

Kimball, T/4 Thomas S., 1122 South Randolph st., Richmond.

Evans, Pvt. Philip T., Route 3, Box 400, Farmville.

Miles, Pvt. Norry S., 907 N. Kenny st., Richmond.

Alexander, Pfc. John H., 913 Taylor ave., Newport News.

Brown, Corpl. Herbert E., Box 72, Luray.

Burnett, Pfc. Thomas W., General Delivery, Luray.

Burnett, Thomas W., Pfc., general delivery, Luray.

Hobson, George W., T/5, 610 Lansing st., Norfolk.

Jones, Ernest H., T/5, Route 1, Box 103, Shenandoah.

Scales, Luther, T/5, Route 1, Box 47, Bedford.

Perren, Kenneth, Pvt., 1414 Cumberland, Norfolk.

ington st., Norfolk, Va.

Rawls, George T., Pvt., 767 Lex-

Tugnon, Miggie M., Pvt., Richmond.

Cecil, Henry P., T/5, 59 Main st., Tazewell.

Durham, Douglas, Pvt., 1108 Parkwood ave., Richmond.

Jones, Joseph C., T/5, Route 1, Box 103, Shenandoah.

Holland, William H., Pvt., general delivery, Glenwood.

Denny, Durham, T/5, 2351 N. Ninth st., Richmond.

Lee, Fred E., T/5, 806 North 28th st., Richmond.

Mason, Fred D., Pfc., general delivery, Locustville.

Moore, James J., Pfc., general delivery, North Tazewell.

Strothers, Thomas, jr., T/5, RFD 1, Box 5, Boston.

Venable, Robert, T/5, R. F. D. 1, Box 95, Red Oak.

Webb, Fred B., T/5, Box 356, Boissevaine.

Archey, James T/5, 2232 Maltby ave., Norfolk.

Cox, Joseph E., Col., Box 52, 11th and Oak st., Waynesboro.

Smith, Herbert M., Capt., Valley Pike, Stauntonfi

MARYLAND

Gregg, John B., First Lieut., 8610 Garfield st., Bethesda.

Bradshaw, Percy H., T/4, Westover.

Marshall, William R., T/5, St. Michaels, Md.

Burdette, Edward F., Pfc., Clarksburg.

Rowan, Leo S. jr., Pfc., Cumberland.

Holmes, Forrest J., jr., Lieut., 6917 Carlton Terrace, College Park.

Brewer, Barl H., S/Sergt., 46 N. Main st. Belair.

De Haven, Amos E., S/Sergt., R. F. D. No. 2, Cumberland.

Ridgell, James A., T/5, Box 9, Ridge.

Evans, Francis T., Col. 531 Green st., Cumberland.

Carback, Richard T., Pvt., Poplar Ridge rd., Paserdona.

Donaway, Howard E., Pvt., 103 Pond st., Salisbury.

Baker, George W., T/4, Salisbury.

Evans, Charles A., Pfc., Snow Hill.

Gaynor, Malone, jr., T/5, 146 Bedord st., Cumberland.

Payne, Ralph C., Pfc., 2021 Lansdowne, W. Silver Spring.

Jackson, Floyd L., Pfc., 5431 Banner st., Brentwood.

Arrive By Air

New York, July 27 (AP).—Air transport arrivals at Laguardia Field from Europe:

VIRGINIA

Warf, Delmar F., Pfc., Route 1, Galax.

Bogan, Geneva, First Lieut., Clearwater Park, Covington.

Clothing Gifts Asked For Triplets in Ohio

Circleville, Ohio, July 27 (U.P.).—Pickaway County Health Nurse Helen Pickens today appealed for clothes for the 23-day-old triplets of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kingery of nearby New Holland, Ohio.

Shangri-La Diary

Natives Slip Out of Jungle To Grin at Crash Survivors

(Two days of perilous descent brought three weakened survivors into the Valley of Shangri-La from the New Guinea mountainside where their airplane had crashed, killing 21 persons. Wac Corpl. Margaret Hastings and her two companions, Lieut. John McCollom and Sergt. Kenneth Decker were resting from their ordeal when they heard a strange chant, heralding the approach of the Valley's natives. Unarmed except for a jackknife, the three waited for the approach of the savages they knew had never before seen a white person. Their only defense was a broad grin of friendship.

CHAPTER EIGHT

By Wac Corpl. Margaret Hastings

Written Exclusively for International News Special Service (World Copyright and All Rights Reserved)

..Owego, N. Y., July 28.—Gradually the natives slipped out of the jungle. They were still making that peculiar, yapping sound that had first attracted our attention.

Now they began to advance toward us in single file along a trail. There were about a hundred men.

They were jet black and over their shoulders hung wicked-looking stone axes.

Corpl. Hastings

They were an ominous sight to three persons armed only with a jackknife. A smile seemed a thin shield against such men and so many. But McCollom hissed again:

"Smile, damn it!"

So Lieut. McCollom and Sergt. Decker and I stood as straight as we could and we smiled so hard—for very life itself—that for two days afterwards the muscles of our faces ached. We held out our hands, filled with the hard candy. And I am afraid mine shook a little. The bottom had long since dropped out of my stomach.

Then Yapping Stopped

Twenty-five yards away, on a knoll opposite ours, the natives paused. Just as suddenly their yapping stopped. It was replaced by an excited and frantic jabbering accompanied by much gesturing. We couldn't tell whether that was a good sign or bad. We could only fasten the smiles on more securely.

Suddenly, a man whom we soon recognized as their chief, stepped forward. He beckoned for us to come to them. He beckoned again, this time more imperiously.

"I think we ought to go," McCollom said. "We'd better humor them."

But that was the point at which I rebelled. If I was going to end up in a jungle stew-pot, the natives would have to come and get me. I wasn't going to deliver myself up.

More important still, only a long, fallen log connected our knoll with their's. My feet and legs were now so painful I could scarcely stand. I knew I could never negotiate that jungle trestle.

"Honest, McCollom, I can't walk it. Truly I can't," I said.

"I know, Maggie," McCollom said gently. "Let 'em come to us."

So we began gesturing for them to come over to us. There was another excited pow-wow, and then the black men began to advance across the log bridge.

The chief, whom McCollom nicknamed Pete, led the way. Our smiles by this time had the fixity of granite. And each of us afterward confessed to wondering if we had survived the crash and the nightmare trip down the mountain only to meet death in some savage jungle rite.

About 15 feet from us, the natives stopped and clustered around. Pete was talking 60 to the second. All were staring at us in a manner we couldn't interpret.

We smiled and smiled and smiled until I thought my face would fall apart.

Suddenly Pete stopped talking. He and his followers just stood and stared. Their silence seemed a thousand times more sinister and threatening than their yapping or their chatter.

Then They Smiled

Pete stepped a little closer, staring at us searchingly. We tried to thrust the candy and the jack knife out a little further.

"Smile," ordered McCollom between grinning lips. So we stood there, smiling like idiots at Pete and his followers. Pete came a step closer. His look grew sharper. And then, Pete's ugly black face crumpled into a broad and beaming smile. It was the most beautiful smile in the world. It was reprieve. It was friendship. It was life.

Pete stepped up to McCollom and held out his hand. McCollom, weak with relief, grabbed it and wrung it.

The black man who never before had seen a white man and the white man who never before had met a savage on his own ground understood each other. The smiles had done it.

"How are you? Nice to see you," McCollom kept saying over and over, as if Pete could understand him.

"Here! Meet Corporal Hastings and Sergeant Decker," McCollom added, indicating us.

Pete pumped our hands, too, and we realized that even among the most primitive men, a hand shake is the universal coin of friendship.

Then Pete's followers stepped up to shake hands, and there on the knoll we held as fine a reception as any ever given by Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Now that the tension and the nervous strain had drained out of us, we really took our first good analytical look at Pete and his followers. It suddenly came to the three of us that the natives were more afraid of us than we of them.

"Why, they're shy!" I exclaimed.

"Sh-h, don't tell 'em so!" Decker said crossly.

Far from being 7 feet tall, they averaged from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 7 inches in height. And certainly, on close observation, they didn't look very fierce.

Naked as Birds

They were black as the ace of spades and naked as birds in feathering time. Their clothing consisted of a thong around their waists, from which a gourd was suspended in front and a huge, tropic leaf hung, tail-like, in back.

Some wore bracelets above their elbows. There were two kinds of bracelets, those woven of fine twigs and those made of fur.

I never saw a live animal all the time I was in Shangri La, except pigs. And where the fur for the bracelets came from, I can't imagine. But I even saw a few funny fur hats, like Russian shakoes, before I left the valley. It was a short brown fur, like our beaver.

All but Pete, the chief, wore snoods suspended from their heads and hanging far down their backs. At least, they looked like snoods.

They seemed to be made of heavy string, like a shopping bag, and they were certainly the New Guinea counterpart of a shopping catch-all.

In these snoods, the natives tucked anything they had to carry. After all, they didn't have any pockets.

The snoods even acted as a tobacco pouch, holding the coarse native leaves which they rolled into short green cigars.

Pete and his followers had the biggest, flattest feet any of us had ever seen. And some of his boys smeared themselves with a smelly black grease to make themselves look even blacker.

Half way through the reception, we had another bad moment in which we thought perhaps we were gone goslings. A hasty little man started raising cain.

He was furious about us and everything else. We couldn't understand a thing he said. But we got the gist, all right. And we were scared.

Troublemaker Squelched

But right then and there, Pete showed who was boss in that precinct. He shut up the troublemaker, as we named him, in jig time.

In all the time we were in Shangri La, Trouble Maker was the only mean, hostile native we met. He never liked us and the feeling was mutual.

Now we tried to press our gifts on Pete and his mob. They handled the jack knife curiously. We tried to show them that the candy was to eat. We would open our mouths, pop in a piece of hard candy, smack our lips and look rapturous—though we had come to hate it like poison.

Apparently they didn't understand us. So we thought we would give the candy to some boys of 10 or 12 who had accompanied Pete and his men. But when we started to feed the kids, Trouble Maker danced up and down and shrieked until we backed off in a hurry.

I suddenly thought of my compact, which had survived everything so far. I fished it out of my pocket and opened it so that the mirror was visible. Then I showed Pete his face in it.

No child, under a super-duper Christmas tree, receiving red boots and a fire engine could have been as wildly amazed and delighted as Pete.

If ever anything was calculated to make friends and influence savages it was that cheap red enamel compact from an Army PX. It was handed from man to man. These naked strangers beamed and gurgled and chattered like magpies over a sight of their own faces.

"Maggie, you ought to write home to the missionaries to stock up on compacts," Decker advised.

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(Tomorrow: A King's Welcome.)

'Blood and Guts' Courtly

Associated Press Photo from Signal Corps

PATTON KISSES CZECH GIRL.—Gen. George S. Patton, jr., Third Army commander, kisses a colorfully garbed native girl at Susice, Czechoslovakia, as he thanks her for the cut-glass bowl presented to him by her townsfolk

Signs of Jap Cannibalism Found on Luzon

Manila, July 28 (AP).—A former Japanese war correspondent said today that iron discipline, backed by harsh decisions of court-martial, keeps restless, starving Japanese soldiers on the firing line in northern Luzon, where cases of cannibalism have been reported.

Information that the Japanese military police enforce rigid discipline among the isolated enemy troops came from Ken Murayama, an American-born Japanese who recently surrendered. He had reported the Philippine campaign for the Domei News Agency.

Murayama, who predicted yesterday that Japan would surrender within a few weeks, reported cases of murder, fights and thievery as starving Japanese fought for food.

Thousands of civilians caught behind the lines or isolated in barren mountain areas, he added, were left to shift for themselves. Most of them are women and children.

James Hutcheson, Associated Press war correspondent with the U. S. Thirty-eighth Division in northern Luzon, reported increasing evidence of cannibalism among isolated Japanese soldiers, although possibly on a small scale. His information came from an American patrol just returned from the heart of the rugged Sierra Madre Mountains.

Yank officers of the patrol, Hutcheson said, reported one or two Japanese surrendered in fear of cannibalism that had befallen others. He quoted Capt. Charles Yust of Batson, Tex., as saying the "skin had been peeled from the thigh" of the body of a Japanese unwatched for an hour after he had been killed by the patrol.

Hung by Feet

Bird Tangled In Strings on Tree, Freed

Little children saw it first while playing in the twilight along the 1100 block of S. Thomas st., in Arlington. They heard the anguished cries of the bird, high in a tree top, trying to free its mate.

Their parents came out to look. "There's a robin up there," they agreed. The bird apparently had tangled its foot in a piece of string. With each beating of its wings, the bird bound itself more tightly. Finally it just dangled, head down, swaying slightly.

The children asked their parents to free the bird. Frantic calls for ladders were made but none was tall enough to reach the top of the tree, 40 feet above them.

When the people in the block went to bed, no help for the robin had come.

Early yesterday morning, the Arlington Animal Welfare League persuaded the Arlington utilities commission to dispatch two men to the scene. The men climbed the tree while the robin's mate circled about them, chirping angrily and trying to peck at them with its beak. Gently warding off the bird, they climbed the tree and freed the robin.

It's leg was broken, but it still could fly, crookedly and feebly. It fluttered off through the hedges, followed closely, by its mate.

The youngsters clapped their hands, pleased that the story had a happy ending.

Rangers Hunt Porcupine To Save California Trees

Alturas, Calif. (U.P.).—Porcupines in California's Modoc National Forest are scurrying for cover while forest rangers stage a porcupine hunting contest to eliminate the prickly creatures who, rangers say, damage growing timber by girding the young trees.

When the contest closes in September, porcupine snouts will be counted, and the losing team is bound to treat the winners to a big supper, probably not of porcupine meat. Regulation weapons in the contest are sticks, rocks and shovels.

Although porcupines, called "lost man's meat" in the far north because they are easily killed with stones, are protected in Canada and some States, they are regarded as pests in California forests. Rangers said the animals had increased rapidly in the Modoc forest in recent years because of a lack of systematic control measures.

Soldier Proves He's Dad's Pal

Indianapolis (U.P.).—Workers in the record booth at an Indianapolis USO center are still talking about a private who came in to make a record on Father's Day.

The boy said he thought the record was the finest present he could give his parent and, speaking into the microphone, said there were not many fathers and sons so close that the son could tell the father a risque story.

He then proceeded to do just that.

Charms Blacksnake With Taps on Bugle

Petersburg, Ind., (U.P.). — The Hindu snake charmer may have luck on cobras with his lute, but give 17-year-old Janice Dorsey a bugle every time when it comes to dealing with blacksnakes.

Recently, while sounding taps at a cemetery, Miss Dorsey looked down and saw a 6-foot blacksnake coiled near her feet keeping time to the notes with his head. She didn't falter, but when the last note was sounded, she fled. The snake did not follow her.

Plans to Let Jews Reclaim Loot Studied

Hoescht, Germany, July 28 (AP).—Jews and others whose property in Germany was seized by the Nazis—even before the war—would be permitted to lay claim to it under plans being advanced in some sections which are under the American Military Control Commission.

The question of what to do with the property still is in the discussion stage and has proved to be one of the main problems of the Four-Power Control Commission handling the tremendous loot the Nazis had accumulated—some of it carefully camouflaged through forged records to give it the pretense of legality.

Already Taken Over

American troops already are taking custody of all factories and homes in their zone which were owned by Americans and citizens of United Nations and neutral countries. These properties alone amount to approximately 3,200,000 reichsmarks (32 million dollars)—27 per cent of it American-owned.

So far as is known, however, no definite policy has been agreed upon for disposition of American property in the Russian zone.

New Court Indicated

One qualified spokesman said this means that a new German court would be set up along democratic lines to open the way for Jews and others who under duress sold their property or interest in concerns to sue for compensation.

Lieut. Werner H. Morgenstern of San Francisco, who served with an American intelligence team from D-Day to VE-Day, has carefully traced for Allied officials some of the valuable paintings seized from his late father before he was forced to flee Germany. Morgenstern, whose mother lives at 1780 Broadway, San Francisco, says among the paintings were works of Goya.

Gen. Evans Urges Reserve Army of 4,000,000 Men

Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, executive secretary of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, last night asserted the possibility of a sudden next war makes universal military training imperative.

General Evans, now on inactive status, spoke before the West Virginia Servicemen's Club at the Continental Hotel.

The general said the postwar reserve should include "400,000 officers and a total reserve army of four million men" and added that a recent poll disclosed "61.6 per cent of the officers and 12.7 per cent of the enlisted men now in the Army have indicated a desire to remain in the reserve."

Never Heard of OPA

Indianapolis (U.P.).—An Indianapolis small-restaurant operator never has filed his food prices with the OPA, but he need fear no action by the government. His prices ranged downward from 35 cents for a full meat dinner with soup. The foreign-born owner said he never heard of OPA regulations.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., opens 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 6:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen, for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers, lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, open house from 2 to 5 p. m.; Frances McCartney, singer, 7:30 p. m.; United States Navy School of Music Dance Band, 8 to 9:30 p. m.; Bob Freed and the Great Dexter, 9:45 p. m.; Capitol Theater stars show, 10:30 p. m.

USO, YWCA, 1736 G st. nw., Java Club, 9 a. m.; sightseeing, 10:30 a. m.; musical furlough, 2 to 6 p. m.; tea dance, 3:30 p. m.; musical echoes, 5 to 7 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; showboat and sing, 7:30 p. m.; social hour and dance, 9 to 10:30 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., horseback riding, 1 p. m.; buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.; special program, 8 p. m.; trip to Watergate concert, 8 p. m.

USO, 801 Market space nw., sightseeing, 2 p. m.; picnic at Haine Point, 6:30 p. m.; softball game and other entertainment.

Music Canteen, 1330 G st. nw., 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., buffet supper, 6 to 8 p. m.; informal dancing, 8 to 11 p. m.

Public Events

Lecture by Dr. George Wythe, Department of Commerce, "Latin America and the Industrial Age," McMahon Hall Auditorium, Catholic University, 7:30 p. m.

Small Business Complaint Aired On 'Run-Around'

By the Associated Press

Senators heard a complaint yesterday that small businessmen "get the run-around" from Government agencies when they are seeking to buy machine tools for war contracts.

E. Richard Bagarozy of New York, president of Pressurelube, Inc., testified before a Senate Subcommittee on Small Business that he had been sent from one agency to another, finally was told the machine tools he wanted weren't available. A Government inventory placed in the record by Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) listed the type of tools the company wanted.

"There is no focal point at all to get machinery on the surplus lists," he complained.

Aircraft Workers Reported Quitting

Workers in aircraft plants are leaving their jobs in alarming numbers, Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board told a news conference yesterday.

Just back from a trip to the West Coast, Krug described the situation there as "very serious," and said every aircraft manufacturer was experiencing trouble in keeping sufficient labor.

Yugoslavs Sent Home From Suez by UNRRA

Cairo (U.P.).—The first group of "displaced persons to be sent home from the Middle East—1300 Yugoslavs—left UNRRA's "El Shatt" camp near Suez recently.

There were 669 children in the group, as well as many old people. All were dressed in bits of uniforms and summer dresses—the latter provided by UNRRA, the American Red Cross, and the American Church Group.

One strong young brown-armed mother was carrying a two-month-old baby wrapped in a soft blue blanket. On the blanket was a label tagged "With the compliments of the American Red Cross, Bloomington, Indiana."

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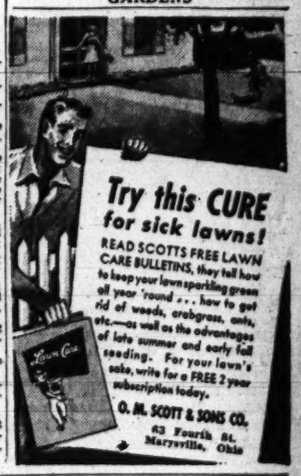
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PEPSODENT ANTISEPTIC

Spy Song Easy Victor in $71,300 Arlington Futurity

Bosox Beat Nats, 6-2, on Wilson's 3-Hitter

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Boston, July 28.—Larry MacPhail didn't bother to name names last week when he said certain high-paid Yankee players were not hustling, but the sale of Pitcher Hank Borowy to the Cubs is significant . . . The Yankees sold their best pitcher at a time when they needed pitching, and MacPhail is going to be very unpopular with the New York public, perhaps . . . One report is that the Yankees need the money because of poor attendance. They've been outdrawn by the Giants and Dodgers all season, and the $100,000 they got from the Cubs for Borowy could have come in handy inasmuch as the Yanks have the biggest overhead of any big league club . . . But the waiver rule that was supposed to prevent the sale of stars from one league to another is again revealed as a farce. No American League club assumed that the Yankees would sell Borowy and didn't bother to claim him, and thus the league lost one of its stars to the rival National League . . . It's a fact that the Yankees once asked waivers on Joe DiMaggio, when he was in the midst of his 56-game hitting streak four years ago . . . Manager Joe McCarthy was not keen on Borowy despite his record of 56 wins and 30 losses since he joined the Yankees . . . McCarthy didn't like Borowy's habit of folding in the last month of the season . . . Borowy won only five games after July 15 last year, and lost eight, and since winning eight of his first nine this year he has dropped four of his last six.

Povich

The Naval Academy has installed the T formation and apparently is prepared to pay the penalty next season. Army and Notre Dame had ragged teams the first year they went over to the T formation. . . . Because his horse, Newscaster, was cutting himself badly and stopping in recent starts, Trainer W. C. McDermott received the stewards' permission to run him the other day with his front feet unshod. Newscaster led all the way and won his race at Suffolk Downs. . . . Russ Christopher of the Athletics was the victim of the roughest defeat of any pitcher in the league when the Yankees beat him, 2-0, the other day. Christopher allowed only four hits, and of the 12 Yankees he struck out, 11 were swinging on the third strike, but two errors led to a pair of unearned Yankee runs. . . . Former welterweight champion and Marine hero Barney Ross sold his life story to Hollywood for $35,000 and was taking a loss. A year before he had been offered $100,000 for his story, but Ross' over-ambitious agent turned down that proposition. . . . The Dodgers have won 11 of the 14 night games they played at home, but Branch Rickey firmly refuses to schedule any more under the lights because he doesn't want to "overdo night ball." . . . Whirlaway is the father of 24 foals born this year, his second crop.

The only civilian clothes Buddy Lewis owns are on his back. His suitcase disappeared from the train the other day when the Nats were en route from New York to Boston . . . Gene Tunney envisions himself as the next junior Senator from Connecticut. . . . When Dave Ferriss drew 23,000 fans to Fenway Park the other day in his bid for his ninth straight, it was the largest Friday crowd in Boston since Joe Wood and Walter Johnson packed the park in September, 1912, with Wood winning, 1-0. . . . Ferriss has now qualified as a cover boy. His portrait adorns the Kappa Sigma monthly magazine, which is reasonable enough, since he was the fraternity's president in his college days at Mississippi State . . . In either Boston or Detroit, Ferriss will set a new attendance record on the day he hooks up with Hal Newhouser, whom he hasn't opposed yet this season . . . The Red Sox are tabbling Don Thompson of their Louisville farm team for future reference . . . He pitched a no-hit game aaginst Indianapolis the other night . . . When Red Ruffing won his first start for the Yankees since getting his Armyq discharge, New York sports writers quipped, "at last the Yankees have a professional pitcher" . . . Four times this season Roger Wolff has allowed the opposition only one run, and failed to win any of the games.

The Government has authorized the manufacture of 125,000 dozen of the new synthetic golf balls in the next three months but the top pros won't like 'em . . . Tests have shown that the longer hitters will be penalized from 20 to 30 yards on their tee shots with the synthetic balls . . . The trouble with baseball's waiver rule is that its original intent has been lost. It was designed to protect the ball player who might have been shunted out of the league by a prejudiced club owner but now it is an instrument for the protection of the club owners when they want to make profiitable deals . . . The Bureau of Narcotics, which pretty well stamped out the doping of race horses, is now stumped by the vitamin racket, which trainers are using to pep up their nags . . . All of his former Redskins want to go to Brooklyn as assistant coaches when Ray Flaherty takes over the head coach job in 1946 . . . General Manager Herb Pennock of the Phillies, is reported planning to name Nemo Liebold as the club's manager for the 1946 season . . . Prediction: If they ever meet, Bruce Woodcock, England's newest heavyweight sensation, will be knocked out by Joe Louis in less time than it takes the Redskins to raise the price of season tickets.

Borowy Trade Aftermath II

McPhail Calls Griff's Protest 'Silly, Nothing But an Alibi'

By Bus Ham
Associated Press Sports Writer

Clark Griffith yesterday formally requested the major leagues to take immediate action on changing the present waiver rule, as a direct result of the Hank Borowy case.

The white-haired 75-year-old owner of the pennant-contending Nats wired Will Harridge, American League president:

"Strongly urge immediate telegraphic vote of major leagues on changing present waiver rule back to old rule where clubs can only withdraw once on a player."

President Larry MacPhail of the Yankees in New York termed Griffith's protest as "pretty silly. His squawk is nothing more than alibi. As a matter of fact, Mr. Griffith wouldn't have given up $100,000 for Borowy with the Queen Mary thrown in."

The Yankee redhead added that the Borowy waiver request lay on Griffith's desk four days and that if the Nats' owner had been "interested in purchasing Borowy's contract, all he had to do was to claim him or get on a phone and make us an offer.

"One American League club did that and we made them the same proposition we made the Chicago Cubs."

Griffith intimated that Baseball Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler might have grounds for action under the commissioner's power to handle anything "detrimental to baseball."

Chandler said that he will "find out the facts" to see if "any subterfuge was involved" for his personal guidance."

His study will not be in the form of an official investigation, however, he told a reporter.

Chandler disclosed that he talked with Griffith "about another matter" and Griffith mentioned the Borowy case; but "nothing was said about it being detrimental to baseball."

Borowy, star pitcher of the New York Yankees, was sold Friday to the Chicago Cubs of the National League for an estimated $100,000 and several players after American League clubs waived on him.

Griffith then led criticism of the deal. He said it was "detrimental to the welfare of the (American) League;" that the waiver rule was "lousy anyway," and criticized Larry MacPhail, Yankee head, saying MacPhail should be "fairer" to the American League.

"Baseball has [illegible] out precedent in baseball," Griffith told a reporter he asked for a change in the waiver rule at last winter's meeting. Had it been adopted then, the Borowy incident would not have happened, he commented.

Under the existing rule, waivers may be asked on a player any number of times, Griffith said, adding that clubowners "don't claim star players, because you know you're not going to get them. . . . They'll be withdrawn."

Borowy slipped out of the American League, he said, because the Yankees "have been asking waivers on everybody on their club."

Griffith admitted that the Yankees' action was "within the letter of the present waiver rule," but said it still "might be detrimental to baseball."

"The commissioner could come into this in that it affects both leagues in two tight pennant races," he said.

Chandler, at least, can recommend that the waiver rule be strengthened, Griffith said. Chandler later agreed that "clarification" of the rule unquestionably is in order.

Nats Give Roche To Help Lookouts

Chattanooga, July 28 (AP).—The Chattanooga pitching staff will be bolstered by two Cuban pitchers in a few days, according to an announcement of the club's front office.

Washington is dispatching Armando (Red) Roche to the Lookouts and Williamsport, Pa., of the Eastern League, is returning Fernando Rodriquez.

Farmed out to Kingsport, Tenn., of the Appalachian League last year, Roche won nine games and lost five. He has been used by the Nats as a batting practice pitcher this season.

Rodriquez, farmed out to Williamsport by the Lookouts during spring training, won his first six starts for the Pennsylvanians.

Spy Song Wins $71,300 Futurity

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—Spy Song sizled to a five-lengths victory in winning the $71,300 Arlington Futurity at Washington Park today. Knockdown was second and Mighty Story third.

The undefeated Spy Song, owned by Charles T. Fisher, Detroit, ran the 6 furlongs over a sloppy track in 1:12. It was his third straight triumph.

Owner Fisher earned $58,650 by the victory.

Spy Song paid $5.60, $4 and $2.60. Knockdown returned $5.80 and $3 with Mighty Story paying $2.40 to show.

Stymie Captures Butler Handicap

Jamaica Race Track, N. Y., July 28 (AP).—After appearing hopelessly out of it in the first half mile while more than 22 lengths off the pace, Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Stymie today captured the eleventh Butler Handicap and a purse of $38,850.

The one-time plater, which also won the rich and coveted Brooklyn Handicap this season, but finished second in the more recent Yonkers 'Cap, got to the front a furlong from home in this mile and three-sixteenths test and outfinished Mrs. Ed Mulrenan's First Fiddle, favorite and victor in the stake last year, by three-quarters of a length. William Helis' Rounders was third, three lengths farther behind and two before his stablemate, Olympic Zenith.

Stymie, an entry with Haile and second choice, paid $6.80. Under 121 pounds, equal topweight with Rounders and one more than that carried by First Fiddle, Stymie was timed in 1:56 3/5 over a drying-out track. First Fiddle won the stake last year, setting the track mark of 1:56 flat.

Despite showers, a throng of 38,987 saw the sport.

Alex Barth bled and was pulled up near the head of the stretch.

Bobby Permane, who rode Stymie, said Hirsch Jacobs' charge is the best horse he ever rode. Johnny Longden, First Fiddle's pilot, claimed he was bothered by Olympic Zenith entering the stretch.

Not even entered in the Butler was Greentree's Devil Diver. He would have had to tote 132 pounds over an off-track, which is not suited to his needs, and it was reported the Diver again has soreness, if not infection, in his heels.

The crowd wagered $626,766 on the Butler, setting a new high for both Empire City, whose meeting is being run here, and Jamaica.

Dodgers Edge Braves, 2-1

Brooklyn, July 28 (AP).—Brooklyn staved off a ninth-inning rally by Boston today and won the second game of the four-game set, 2-1, to hand the Braves their seventh straight setback.

Hal Gregg gained credit for his thirteenth triumph, but failed to go the route. He was relieved by Vic Lombardi in the ninth with two out and two runners on base. After Lombardi passed two batters to force a run over the plate, Cy Buker took over and the game ended when Bill Ramsey lined to Frenchy Bordagaray, leaving three runners on the base paths.

Jim Tobin did all of the hurling for the Braves and allowed six hits. Singles by Goodie Rosen and Augie Galan and an outfield fly by Luis Olmo in the fourth produced the winning Dodger tally. The Brooks scored their first run in the third on Ed Basinski's single, a sacrifice and an error by Whitey Wietelmann.

Boston	000 000 001	1	8 1
Brooklyn	001 100 00x	2	6

Tobin and Hofferth; Gregg, Lombardi (9), Buker (9) and Sandlock.

Giants Beat Phillies Twice, 2-1 and 8-2

Philadelphia, July 28 (AP).—With Van Lingle Mungo and Jack Brewer pitching airtight ball, the New York Giants swept both ends of a double header from the lowly Philadelphia Phillies, 2-1 and 8-2. Jack Kraus and Dick Mauney were the losing pitchers.

First game—

New York	000 110 000	2	10 0
Philadelphia	000 001 000	1	7 0

Mungo, Adams (8) and Lombardi; Kraus, Karl (6) and Mancuso, Seminick. Winner—Mungo. Loser—Kraus.

Second Game

New York	102 110 300	8	14 0
Philadelphia	001 000 001	2	10 3

Brewer and Kluttz; Mauney, Montenegro (4), Leon (7) and Spindel.

Top D. C. Players In W. Md. Tennis

Mountain Lake Park, Md., July 27.—The twenty-third annual Western Maryland tennis championships, scheduled to open August 15, expects to draw some of the top-flight players from the District of Columbia area.

Pairings for the event, sanctioned by the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association, will be made August 14. J. Patrick Beacon of Washington is chairman of the newly organized activities committee, which will supervise the tournament. Assisting him will be Congressmen Jennings Randolph and J. Glenn Beall. A junior tourney will open on August 23.

The committee is also inaugurating the first annual Western Maryland Tri-State Golf Tournament, which opened today at the 72-hole Oakland Club course, and extends through July 29.

Young and Old Still Admire Old Master's Magic Touch

Lots of golfers have come and gone since young Gene Sarazen first teed off on a tourney green. But few have left so indelible a mark on the game as the "Connecticut Squire." Now a veteran of the fairways, but still wearing the distinctive bow tie which has become his trademark, Gene still is a favorite of fairway fans. Here, at Chicago's Tam o' Shanter, where he shot a hole-in-one in the All-American on Friday, Gene is surrounded by lots of his faithful followers—some old and some unborn when Sarazen first started two-putting to the green. They still love him.

Indians Get 15 Hits, Paste Browns, 6-2

Cleveland, July 28 (AP).—The Cleveland Indians blasted two St. Louis pitchers for 15 hits today to win by 6 to 2, sending the Tribe into a virtual tie with the league champions for sixth place in the torrid American League race.

With the Browns leading 2 to 1 in the seventh, Mickey Rocco banged a home run over the right field wall, scoring behind Dutch Meyer. The Tribe counted two more that inning to sew it up, and added another in the eighth as Jack Kramer absorbed his ninth for Allie Reynolds, who held the loss. The win woth the eleventh Browns to six hits.

The Browns went out front in the second with a lone run on singles by Vern Stephens, Milt Byrnes and Gene Moore. Cleveland tied it in the fourth when Lou Boudreau singled, took second on Frankie Hayes' sacrifice, and rode home on successive infield hits by Felix Mackiewicz and Al Cihocki.

Boudreau muffed George McQuinn's fly in the sixth, and Byrnes doubled him home with one out. Then came the Indian uprising for four runs in the seventh, to give the Tribe its second straight over the champs.

St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	2	
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 x	6	

Kramer, Zoldak and Hayworth; Reynolds and Hayes. Homer—Rocco.

Fight Solons Probe Lane-Henry Bout

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—Boxers Larry Lane and Yancey Henry have a date with the Maryland Boxing Commission Monday to explain their performances in a 10-round windup which ended in a no contest verdict after nine desultory rounds at the Bolton Street Armory last night.

Referee Ed Brokman repeatedly warned the fighters to step up their action, but, achieving no satisfactory results, called the whole thing off.

The Boxing Commisison announced it would hold purses until the investigation was completed.

The first three rounds were the best, but from then on the contest was marked by much ineffective sparring and clinching.

Lane, 191, hails from Chicago; Henry, 194, is from Baltimore.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Detroit	49	36	.576	
WASHINGTON	49	40	.529	4
New York	44	40	.524	4½
Boston	45	42	.517	5
Chicago	44	43	.506	6
St. Louis	41	42	.494	7
Cleveland	42	43	.494	7
Philadelphia	30	54	.357	18½

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Boston, 6; WASHINGTON, 2.
Detroit, 8; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia-New York, rain.

TODAY'S GAMES

WASHINGTON AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO AT DETROIT.
PHILADELPHIA AT NEW YORK (2).
ST. LOUIS AT CLEVELAND (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	56	32	.636	
*St. Louis	52	38	.578	5
Brooklyn	51	39	.567	6
*Pittsburgh	48	44	.522	10
New York	46	46	.516	10½
Cincinnati	40	45	.471	14½
Boston	41	49	.456	16
Philadelphia	26	70	.271	34

*Does not include night game.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

New York, 2-8; Philadelphia, 1-2.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 3 (8 innings, rain).
Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1.
Pittsburgh-St. Louis, night.

TODAY'S GAMES

CINCINNATI AT CHICAGO (2).
PITTSBURGH AT ST. LOUIS (2).
NEW YORK AT PHILADELPHIA (2).
BOSTON AT BROOKLYN (2).

3 Chisox Hurlers Fail As Tigers Romp, 8-3

Detroit, July 28 (AP).—Every man in the Detroit lineup shared in a 17-hit attack off three Chicago pitchers today as the Tigers cuffed the White Sox, 8 to 3, moving four full games out front in the American League.

Paul (Dizzy) Trout, handicapped by injury and sickness for two months, made his first start in nearly three weeks and stayed through to register his ninth pitching victory on a nine-hitter.

The Sox, who dropped out of a fourth place tie by losing, bunched four of their hits in the third inning for all their runs.

Detroit jumped on Orval Grove for three hits in each of the first three innings for a 5-3 lead and added two more runs off Lee (Buck) Ross and one off Lefthanded Johnny Johnson.

Third Baseman Bob Maier, with a triple and two singles, and Catcher Bob Swift, with three singles, paced a Tiger offense that recorded at least one hit in each of the first seven frames. Maier and Swift each drove in two runs.

The game, attracting a crowd of 11,651 fans, brought Detroit's total home attendance for the year to 602,082 paid in 42 games.

Chicago	003 000 000	3	9 0
Detroit	212 020 10x	8	17 2

Grove, Ross (4), Johnson (7) and Tresh; Trout and Swift.

ClarkeCounty Unit Slates Show for Pointers, Setters

Berryville, Va., July 28.—A bench show for setters and pointers will be held at Berryville High School on August 2, 8 p. m., under the sponsorship of the Clarke County Conservation Association.

Classes judged will be puppies, 6 months to 1 year old; bitches 12 months and older, and dogs 12 months and older. Setters and pointers will compete together, the winning dog of each class to stand in the championship. Entries are to be judged on conformation only.

The sponsoring organization will offer a silver cup to the champion dog, with three wins required for permanent possession. Ribbons go to the first three dogs in each class. Exhibitors will receive the entire entry fee, one third going to the champion, with winners of each class to share the balance.

Entry fee is $1, with the list closing July 31. Post entries may be filed for $1.50. All entries should be mailed to Graham Dougherty, jr., Berryville, Va.

Judges of the show, an open competition not limited to members of the Clarke County Conservation Association, will be Raymond A. Grubbs and John Livengood.

Baltimore Victor To Meet Bee Bee

Baltimore, July 28 (AP).—Louis Kid Cocoa and Joe Carter will meet Monday night in the Century Club's main bout to decide who will be given a crack at Bee Bee Washington.

Middleweights Carter and Cocoa have met twice before, each winning a decision.

Other top scraps on Monday's card will be a pair of six-rounders with Howard Bennett against Jesse Moraney of Harrisburg, Pa., and Johnny Hill, also from the Pennsylvania capital, against Den Davis.

King Kong Walker will face Toney Argo in a five-rounder while Bobby Richardson will fight Alto Nickelson in four.

Chicubs Beat Reds Again; This Time, 8-3

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—If the Cincinnati Reds never get to see the Chicago Cubs again this year, it probably will be soon enough for Manager William (Deacon Bill) McKechnie.

His Reds dropped their eleventh game of the season to the Cubs today, 8-3, in a game called by rain when one was out in the last of the eighth inning. Cincinnati has yet to beat Chicago in the current campaign, and today's win, before 12,308 fans, was the third straight of the current series which ends with a double-header tomorrow.

The Cubs jumped on Arnold Carter for two runs in the first inning as Big Paul Derringer, a former Red hurler, handcuffed Cincinnati until the eighth. He eased up in that frame and gave the Reds three runs before he was rescued by Paul Erickson. It was Derringer's eleventh win of the year against six losses, and Carter's fourth loss.

Carter put the first two runs on base when, after Stan Hack had walked and Don Johnson forced him at second, he hit both Bill Nicholson and Phil Cavaretta with pitched balls. Andy Pafko's single to center started the scoring, with Johnso nad Nicholson crossing the plate. Dewey Williams scored another Cub run in the fourth when his single was followed by Derringer's and Hack's hits.

A base on balls to Carter, followed by singles by Woody Williams, Dain Clay, McCormick and Al Libke, gave the Reds their three runs in the eighth, but the Cubs came back before the game was halted to score three in the last of the frame on doubles by Lennie Merullo and Hack, and singles by Johnson, Nicholson and Cavarretta.

Cincinnati	000 000 03	3	9 1
Chicago	200 102 03	8	13 0

(Eight innings)

(Game called at end of eighth inning on account of rain).

Carter, Lisenbee (8) and Lakeman; Derringer, Erickson (8) and Williams.

Cub Pitcher Works Game, But Doesn't Face Hitter

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—Horace (Hod) Lisenbee, 44-year-old veteran with the Cincinnati Reds, today performed the unusual feat of pitching in a big league game without facing a batter.

Rule 17, Section 4, provides that a substitute pitcher must continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat either has been put out or has reached base, or the side has been retired.

Lisenbee replaced Arnold Carter in the eighth inning of today's game with the Cubs and then pitched three called balls to Andy Pafko when time and, eventually, the game was called on account of rain. Pafko's tenure at bat thus was nullified and Lisenbee has no other pitching record other than entry into the game.

All-American Semifinals Halted by Rain

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—An early afternoon deluge today washed out the semi-final round of the $60,000 All-American Golf Tournament after the 18-hole session had been half completed. All of today's scores were cancelled and 18-hole rounds will be held Sunday and Monday, meet officials announced.

The torrential downpour which caught most of the favorites, including Defending Champion Byron Nelson, on the fairways, erased an early 54-hole lead held by Joe Zarhardt, of Norristown, Pa., who shot a 69 for a 209-stroke aggregate.

The 72-hole meet originally was scheduled to close tomorrow.

Nelson, the game's leading money winner for the past two seasons who is seeking his 10th straight tournament victory, had held the 36-hole lead with a 10-under-par 134, four strokes ahead of Gene Zarazen, of New York City.

Rain Catches Nelson on 3d

Nelson, caught by the rain on the third hole, still roared to a first nine 33, three under par, before the meet was called.

Promoter George S. May announced that the day's competition in the All-American Women's Open—completed before the cloudburst—also was canceled and would be finished Sunday and Monday.

Sarazen also got nine holes in before the deluge and carded a two over standard 38.

Trailing Zarhardt among the players who completed their 18-hole rounds was Ralph Guldahl of Chicago with 211. The stoop-shouldered veteran, who yesterday hammered a course record matching 65, faded to an even par 72 today.

Thus Guldahl, attempting a comeback after five years of obscurity, has another chance to whittle Nelson's five-stroke advantage. Guldahl is bracketed at 139, a stroke behind Sarazen, with three other stars—iLeut. Ben Hogan of Louisville; Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., and Sergt. E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Wright Field, Ohio.

Hogan, Snead Out in 36

Hogan and Sneal had even par 36s on their first nines today, while Harrison failed to turn in his rain-soaked card.

The cancellation also affected the third 18-hole round of the All-American amateur which was just getting underway when the rain came. Currently leading the Simon pures with 140s are Army Flight Officer Frank Stranahan of Fort Myers, Fla., and Toledo, Ohio, and Art Doering of Denver.

The surprise calling off the already-completed women's competition was a boon to pace-setter Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, who stumbled with her poorest round, 39—42—81, to have her lead shrink from five to two strokes at 234.

Now the runners-up still are Miss Kielty and Lieut. Patty Berg of the Marines at 158, while Miss Germain is in front with 153.

Before the cancellation, three Navy players withdrew from the open in deference, they said, to a Navy directive banning competition off the base. They were Specialist 1/c Jimmy Demaret, of Corpus Christi, Tex.; Specialist 3/c Louis Worsham of Glen Echo, Md.; and Chief Specialist Rut Coffey, of Williamsburg, Va.

Worsham had a 36 hole aggregate of 142; Demaret 144, and Coffey, 147.

Griffs Unable To Cash In on Seven Walks

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

Boston, July 28.—Jim Wilson, who makes a living beating the Nats and Detroit Tigers and nobody else, beat the Nats again today. It was a 6-2 victory for the Red Sox, and for the Nats it was a pretty sad afternoon.

They made only three hits off Wilson all day, and two of those were infield things by George Case. The Nats didn't get a solid blow off Wilson until Buddy Lewis singled to right in the eighth for their third hit.

Wilson, a huge right-hander, late of Louisville, was winning his sixth victory of the year—three over the Nats, and three over the Tigers. He has been beaten in seven other starts.

Pieretti Lasts Four Innings

Marino Pieretti lasted less than four innings against the Red Sox and departed from the scene with a 5-0 deficit. He was wild, and other things, issuing five walks in his brief stay on the mound.

Wilson was wild, too, giving up seven passes to the Nats and twice he filled the bases on walks, but when he was getting the ball over the plate he was effective. The crowd of 6993 thought he did very well, all told.

Pieretti's troubles commenced in the third inning when he passed Bob Johnson with one out. Johnny Lazor batted a two-bagger against the left center wall and Johnson romped all the way home. Then Dolf Camilli tripled over Lewis' head in right, and the Red Sox got a third run when Newsome scored Camilli from third on a squeeze bunt.

Metkovich Doubles

In the next inning, the Red Sox got one hit and two runs, which was good production. Pieretti commenced by walking Wilson and Lake in succession before getting anybody out, and eventually Metkovich doubled over Lewis' head to get two runs home. Eventually, Carrasquel got the side out.

It was another walk that put the Sox' sixth-inning run in motion—a pass to Lake in the sixth by Carrasquel. Bucher singled to right and Metkovich's long fly to center scored Lake from third.

The Nats meanwhile were having a horrible time of it trying to score some runs. Wilson gave 'em opportunity in the first inning when he walked Lewis, Clift and Kuhel in a row with two out, but Binks popped up.

Case scratched a hit off Bucher's glove to start the third and that was all of note that happened in the inning. In the fifth, Wilson walked Carresquel, Case and Myatt to fill the bases with one out, but the net damage was one run scored on Lewis' long fly to Lazor.

Lewis Singles in Eighth

The Nats didn't get their second hit of the game until the seventh, when Case beat out a single to Lake with two out, and nothing came of that. In the eighth, Lewis led off with a long single to right and galloped to third when Lazor bobbled the ball. Clift drew a pass and Kuhel's long fly scored Lewis.

Then the inning came to an unhappy conclusion for the Nats because Binks flied to Johnson in short left and Clift, who has been around the league only 13 years, got too far off the bag and was doubled up by Johnson's throw to Camilli.

"Buddy Lewis day" will be celebrated at Griffith Stadium on Tuesday with a twilight-night double header against the Athletics . . . It will be the Washington club's official welcome to Lewis who rejoined the team after three years as an Army pilot . . . Rick Ferrell is on an inactive status for several days because of an infected right leg and a sore back. He was hit by one of Bert Shepard's batting practice pitches three days ago . . . Johnny Niggeling, long time nemesis of the Red Sox, will pitch tomorrow's game against Emmett O'Neill.

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R	H	O	A	E
Case, rf.	3	0	2	3	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Lewis, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Clift, 3b.	2	0	0	4	2	0
Kuhel, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	0
Binks, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Torres, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Guerra, c.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Pieretti, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Carrasquel, p.	0	1	0	0	1	0
*Layne	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ullrich, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Zardon	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	3	24	13	0

*Batted for Carrasquel in seventh.
†Batted for Ullrich in ninth.

BOSTON.	AB.	R	H	O	A	E
Lake, ss.	1	2	0	0	1	0
Boucher, 3b.	5	1	1	1	1	0
Metkovich, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Johnson, lf.	2	1	1	7	1	0
Lazor, rf.	4	1	1	5	0	1
Camilli, 1b.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Newsome, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3	0
Holm, c.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, p.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	28	6	6	27	6	1

WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
BOSTON	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	x—6

Runs batted in—Lewis, Kuhel, Lazor, Camilli, Newsome, Metkovich (3). Two-base hits—Lazor, Metkovich. Three-base hit—Camilli. Sacrifice—Newsome. Double plays—Pieretti to Torres to Kuhel, Johnson to Camilli. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Boston, 8. Base on balls—Pieretti, 6; Carrasquel, 2; Ullrich, 1; Wilson, 7. Strikeouts—Pieretti, 2; Ullrich, 1; Wilson, 2. Hits—Pieretti, 5 in 3⅓; Carrasquel, 1 in 2⅔; Ullrich, 0 in 3. Wild pitch—Wilson. Losing pitcher—Pieretti. Umpires—McGowan, Rommel, Passarella and Stewart. Time—2:00.

Coach's Son Home

State College, Pa., July 28.—Back home for the first time in nearly two years, Lieut. Leo Houck, jr., son of the Penn State boxing coach, says his homeward flight was the most stirring of his Army Air Corps career. Young Houck landed in Normandy on D-Day as a glider pilot, and engaged in every major airborne invasion thereafter.

Fleetest Scores Easy Victory in Bel Air 'Cap

Filly Outruns Silver Beam By 3 Lengths

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Bel Air, Md., July 28.—Norman Corbin's Fleetest, the small track champion of the season hereabouts, won her sixth victory in eight starts since leaving Pimlico last spring. Fleetest, a 4-year-old daughter of Okapi, showed her speed today in the Country Life Farm Handicap and finished three lengths in front of the Shangri-La Stable's Silver Beam. Two lengths farther back came E. L. Poston's White Easter to be third in the field of seven.

The largest small track crowd of the season in Maryland, an estimated 11,000, saw the day's action. The fans installed T. A. Sears' Tagel as the favorite off his major track races. However, Tagel finished fourth, with Fleetest paying [illegible]. The winner, well handled by Jockey Sammy Palumbo, was clocked in 1:22 1/5, creditable time over the drying-out track.

Tagel was in front early but was no match for Fleetest when Palumbo gave the filly her head. Fleetest drew far out and easily held Silver Beam and White Easter safe in the closing stages.

The second best offering of the day, the sixth race at a mile, proved a romp for R. C. Allnutt's Gay Boo. The seven-year-old Rockville-owned plater came around his rivals to win by a long margin and bring his backers a $12.10 mutuel. Grand Fanar was a second ahead of Fourth Army. Town Hall, carrying 118 pounds, was the disappointing favorite. Gay Boo was clocked in 1:42 1/5.

An army of bettors collected the day's $12.30 daily double mutuel. The Shangri-La Stable's Palgene won the first race at $4.50 and Mrs. H. Boyer's Cast Off won the second at $5.50.

Jockey Wins Restraint Order Against Owner

Boston, July 27 (AP).—A Texas jockey today obtained a temporary injunction against a Boston racing stable owner in Suffolk Superior Court on the ground that he was prevented from riding at Suffolk Downs horse track in violation of his contract.

Pat Patterson, 20, of Long View, Tex., brought equity suit against Paul Andolino, who was temporarily restrained from interfering with Patterson's employment as a jockey.

Andolino's counsel said that on October 1, 1943, when Patterson was 18, Mrs. Alberta Kann of New Orleans, his mother, signed a contract in that city with Harry Trosek for her son's services to run to September 30, 1947.

Patterson's contract was later sold to Donald Gilkey in Chicago, he added, and on June 11, 1944, it was sold to Andolino for 2300.

A month later Andolino entered into a new egreement under which the jockey was to ride for him for three years, starting at $30 a month, according to testimony.

Atty. John J. Riley, representing Patterson, told the court that the boy's mother had never agreed to the last assignment to Andolino.

Riley said Patterson quit last July 13 when Andolino told him he could no longer ride in races, but would have to work out his contract as a stable boy.

Riley told the court that a temporary injunction would allow Patterson to ride at the track as a free lance.

Ben Chapman to Give Arm 'A Good Rest'

Philadelphia, July 28 (AP).—Ben Chapman, pilot of the Philadelphia Phillies, says he is going to give his arm "a good rest" before doing any more pitching.

"I don't have it any more," the major league outfielder-turned-pitcher admitted before yesterday's game with the Giants.

57 Entered in Weeks Swim At Takoma Pool Tomorrow

MARIE CORRIDON

Several spectacular duels are in prospect tomorrow night at Takoma Park pool where a record field of 57 entrants, drawn from the aquatic elite of the Atlantic seaboard, meet in the third annual A. Earle Weeks Memorial swimming meet, sponsored by Government Services, Inc., and the District of Columbia AAU.

Statuesque Marie Corridon, District-born star of New York's Women's Swimming Association, is slated to play a leading role in at least two of the vendettas. Miss Corridon, holder of meet records in the century freestyle and backstroke events, and the show's only two-time winner, will meet stern opposition in blonde Jean Ort in the 100 freestyle. Miss Ort, representing the host team, has ruled local freestyle competition several seasons and has an enviable reputation for performing under pressure.

Leola Thomas, just returned from three record-smashing triumphs in the Carolina AAU meet at Tarboro, presents another formidable hazard to the New Yorker. The two will meet in the back stroke, and the Ambassador miss is gunning for the record of 1:13.7 set by the WSA swimmer last year.

Peggy Pate, Goldsboro (N. C.) Swimming Association natator, holder of the Weeks meet breast stroke standard, will be on hand to defend, and can expect rugged competition from Takoma's Betty Roland, junior national titlist.

The fourth and final record-holder in the women's events is Jean Ort, who will extend anyone challenging her 200-yard freestyle mark.

Among the top men entries is Ensign Brock Mott, 1945 Annapolis tank captain and a selection for the All-American team, who will swim the 150 back stroke and the junior national 110-yard back stroke.

Chairman Joe Bertolini has arranged a program of eight men's and women's events, to be swum concurrently as open and closed races, in addition to the men's junior national. The meet will get under way at 8 o'clock.

50,000 Expected to See Negro East-West Game

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—The 13th annual Negro East vs. West all-star baseball game will be played in Comiskey Park tomorrow with indications of a capacity crowd of 50,000 at the home of the White Sox. The teams, the East representing the Negro National League and the West the Negro American League, will be seeking to break a six-to-six tie in victories. The West team won the last two years.

Golfers' Club Increase Won't Affect Scoring

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—The boys who play golf for pay are adding a couple of clubs to their collection but Byron Nelson, who has been doing right well with his regulation 14, doesn't believe there'll be any immediate effect in the scoring.

A recent decision by the professional golfers association permits the use of 16 clubs, an increase of two, in tournaments sponsored by the PGA, and the United States Golf Association has been asked to follow suit.

"You won't be able to tell any immediate effect in the scoring," Nelson commented.

Public Will Benefit

"The general public, however, will benefit because the people who follow golf will see a wider variety of shots," Byron explained. "We feel we can give them a little bit more with the extra clubs."

Golf's leading scorer, who has been using 14 clubs, intends to add a No. 3 wood under the PGA move which became effective with the Tam O'Santer tournament.

In winning the recent P. G. A. championship at Dayton, Nelson left out his No. 2 iron and used a new nine iron which he has employed with deadly precision in the All-American Open.

San Byrd of Detroit, another top scorer, said if he adds any clubs they would be an extra putter and, under heavy playing conditions, a No. 4 wood.

Harmon Will All Two

Calude Harmon, another Detroit professional, plans to add two wedges to handle all problems that might arise in the rough, traps or around the greens.

Jimmy Thomson, one of golf's longest hitters, is satisfied with 14 clubs. If he changes his mind he'll invest in a second No. 4 wood and a nine iron.

The U. S. G. A. installed its rule as an assist to over-burdened caddies, previously often loaded with as many as 22 clubs.

Salisbury's Henry Leads Shore Loop With .460 Average

Salisbury, Md., July 28 (AP).—Leading the Central Shore League's batters today was Wallace Henry, slugging Salisbury A. A. third sacker with a .460 average.

The next highest averages were held by Charlie (Dick) Cooper, Sharptown pitcher and infielder, with .443 and Frank Maddox, Delmar pitcher and utility man, with .416.

Bob Wilson, Mardela leftfielder with a .409 batting average, leads the league in hits with 27.

Top pitching honors were taken by Marion (Coot) Coffin, Snow Hill, with three wins and no setbacks, and Ed Hopkins and Wendell Henry, both of Mardela, who have two wins and no defeats.

Another leader in the pitching field of the loop is Salisbury's Maurice Fields, who has been deefated twice but has nine wins on his record.

Bill Bounds, pitching 99 innings for the Shad Point team, struck out 199 men to top the circuit in that department.

The largest number of innings pitched by any one player was 109 by Sharptown's Johnny Wooten. He won three and lost eight on the last-place team.

Garden State

1—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances
Chicle Clown, 109 (Scawthorn) 5.60 3.80 2.70
Nora Belle, 114 (Layton) 7.40 4.10
The Demander, 118 (Young) 2.90
Limehouse, War Peak, Carnut, Flight Nurse, Lee's Jacopo, Nedlon, Bom Sight, Swing Shift, Circusweep also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

2—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Bride's Biscuit, 104 (S'thorn) 12.30 6.20 3.50
Split the Wind, 104 (Wood) 22.40 8.10
Antelope, 109 (Lynam) 2.70
Spartacus, Anne Again, Ned Canron, Miss Buckie, Mondarah, Army Cadet, Ice Girl, Fair Find, Knight Cappy also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $43.50.

3—⅝; $2000; 2-year-old maidens; sp. wgt.
Marine Victory, 120 (Clark) 5.30 3.00 2.50
Funstual, 120 (Schmidt) 3.50 2.90
Chanticleer, 115 (Wood) 3.90
Jobar, Raiment, Winter's Tale, Phildina, Audacity also ran. Time, 1:15⅘.

4—1 mi.; $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Cellarette, 112 (Seawers) 9.00 4.50 3.00
Director, 113 (Layton) 20.70 7.20
Pentin, 117 (Snellings) 2.60
Pholos, Zax, Cat Bridge, Gold Boy, East Romanicus also ran. Time, 1:40⅘.

5—1 mi.; $10,000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Bobanet, 109 (Clark) 20.10 8.50 6.10
New Moon, 115 (Gilbert) 3.90 2.90
George Case, 112 (Young) 10.00
Bon Jour, Hasteville, Sky Tracer, He Rolls, Sun Herod, Art Brown also ran. Time, 1:39

6—⅝; $5000; 3-yr.-olds up; handicap.
Horabeam, 114 (Wall) 16.00 6.00 3.50
Kerdige, 110 (Wahler) 12.10 5.50
Sophocles, 113 (Clark) 2.70
Adroit, †Dog Day, †Broke Even, Kopis and Director J. E. also ran. Time, 1:13¾.
†M. Wexler entry.

7—1½; $30000; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Milcave, 117 (Haskell) 4.10 3.10 2.50
Valdina Brave, 110 (Root) 6.40 4.50
Mugwump, 119 (Clark) 5.00
Friend or Foe, Saxon Paul, I'll Be Back, Mug's Game, Sandy Trail also ran. Time, 1:48.

8—1½; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.
My Maisha, 109 (Padgett) 28.90 11.20 7.20
Ringmaster, 111 (Martin) 3.80 3.10
Zana, 116 (Scawthorn) 8.50
Post Haste, Gullah, Black Knight, Rouen News, Tides In, Snooks Winters, Arakan, Question Miss also ran. Time, 1:48⅘.

Suffolk Downs

By the Associated Press

1—1 1/16; $2000; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.
Peggy Silver, 109 (Oliver) 8.20 4.40 3.60
Queen Kobe, 111 (Owens) 9.80 7.20
Billie Day, 114 (Jenkins) 11.20
Mumble Peg, Dark Ship, Lady Boswell, Sure Hit, Ticco, Brown Flame also ran. Time, 1:48⅘.

2—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up.
Two Ten, 107 (Seabo) 11.00 5.80 4.80
Brace Play, 103 (Daiflio) 21.00 11.80
Miss Kanico, 111 (Eckard) 18.00
Fire High, Easton Miss, Agronomist, Hoodoo Lady, Sugar Report, Grand Peter, Papo Hygro, Lazy Bones, Yavapai also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $32.80.

3—5½; $2500; 2-yr.-olds.
Nerse Boy, 120 (Trent) 2.80 2.80 2.20
Lady Tidbit, 114 (Basile) 5.40 3.60
Mil El, 111 (Seabo) 3.20
Grand Dance, Blue Gyp, Softie, Joan Elise also ran. Time, 1:06⅘.

4—¾; $2500; 4-yr.-olds up.
Mixer, 115 (Turnbull) 12.80 5.80 3.80
Copyright, 115 (Basile) 8.40 5.80
Van Slam, 115 (Hettinger) 3.60
Evelyn Rolls, Black Swan, Sea Letter, Quillon, Tetra Rock also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

5—1½; $5000; 4-yr.-olds up.
Mome Flag, 117 (Balsaretti) 11.80 5.60 2.80
Float Me, 117 (Eckard) 5.40 3.80
Valdina Craft, 122 (Robert) 3.40
Toolmaker, Mason Dixon also ran. Time, 1:52⅘.

6—1½; $10,000 added; 3-yr.-olds.
Air Rate, 114 (Trent) 5.00 3.40 2.80
Paz Ma, 114 (Balsaretti) 4.20 3.20
General Don, 119 (Stein) 3.40
Low Tension, Tascosa, Steel Reign, Mome Boy, †Grand Burgee, †Gay Moonbeam, Laboulaye, Barry M. also ran. Time, 1:05⅘.
†Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Adams entry.

7—1 m.; $2000; 4-yr.-olds up; allowances.
Drudge, 110 (Pargoline) 8.40 4.40 3.00
Jo Agnes, 112 (Barber) 5.40 3.00
Decision, 119 (Martin) 5.00
Linwood Jim, Chain Miss, River Wolf, Adviser and Gothic also ran. Time, 1:38⅘.

8—1 1/16; $2500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Cashkekin, 114 (Skjoie) 6.20 3.20 2.40
Gypster, 116 (Basile) 12.80 6.00
Joe's Mistake, 116 (Martin) 3.80
Our Birthday, Darby Ducat, Vim, Tidy Reward, Phantom Player, Star Whir, Capt. Caution, Sun V. Z., Lone Sentry also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

Fleet Bobanet Camden Victor

Camden, N. J., July 28 (AP).—Proving his triumph in the $10,000 Benjamin Franklin Handicap here last Saturday no fluke, Bobanet Stable's fleet Bobanet bounced right back today to score a stunning nose triumph in the 1-mile Valley Forge Handicap.

The bay son of Cohort, under Shelby Clark, broke alertly and took over the lead from the front-running favorite, New Moon, as the horses swept through the clubhouse turn. The field of eight others chased him from that point to the wire. New Moon finished 2½ lengths before George Case, who finished third, a head in front of He Rolls.

Neglected in the wagering despite his triumph in the Benjamin Franklin last week, Bobanet paid his scattered backers in a throng of approximately 25,000 $20.90, $8.50 and $6.10 across the board.

Bobanet covered the 8 furlongs

Jamaica

1—5½; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds.
Boojie, 115 (Kirkland) 6.20 4.40 3.50
Sopranist, 115 (May) 4.00 3.40
Malvaset, 115 (Permane) 6.20
Cora, Our Colors, Astound, Window Shopper, Wichuraiana, Sowed Up, Bunny Hallow also ran. Time, 1:07⅘.

2—¾; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Busfuz, 126 (Luther) 4.10 2.60 2.40
Ellis, 111 (Pittarelli) 3.90 2.70
Trymenbw, 115 (Snider) 3.20
His Jewel, Jacobs, Jean Play, Alison Peters also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $17.30.

3—¾; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Blue Yonder, 111 (Snider) 13.50 7.60 3.90
Ruling Time, 116 (Longden) 5.70 3.10
Barby Diagram, 116 (Roberts) 2.70
Mountain Roar, Cold Facts, Adlibit, Midnight Oil, Pegasus, Senator C., Leeway also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

4—¾; $4000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Tiger Call, 108 (Atkinson) 5.40 2.50 out
Who Goes There, 122 (Arcaro) 2.40 out
Colchis, 109 (Snider) out
Adelphia also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

5—1 1/16; $50,000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Stymie, 121 (Permane) 6.60 2.70 2.20
First Fiddle, 120 (Longden) 2.70 2.20
†Rounders, 121 (Remmerscheid) 2.70
†Halle, Alex Barth, War Trophy, ‡Eurasian, ‡Flaught, †Olympic Zenith also ran. Time, 1:56⅘.
†W. Helis entry.
‡Mrs. E. D. Jacobs entry.
‡Havahome Stable entry.

6—1 1/16; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
He Got There, 118 (Atkinson) 10.30 3.90 3.10
Army Rest, 118 (Wright) 3.40 2.70
Wire Briar, 109 (LeBlanc) 4.30
First Reward, Stage Fire, Gallant Son also ran. Time, 1:45⅘.

7—1 1/16; $3500; 3-yr.-olds.
Pharamus, 113 (Permane) 15.20 9.00 6.40
First Stage, 119 (Kirkland) 22.90 10.50
Reply Paid, 113 (Luther) 3.80
Intact, Ariel Show, Cave Man, Thor, Mahmoudess, Wise Admiral also ran. Time, 1:47

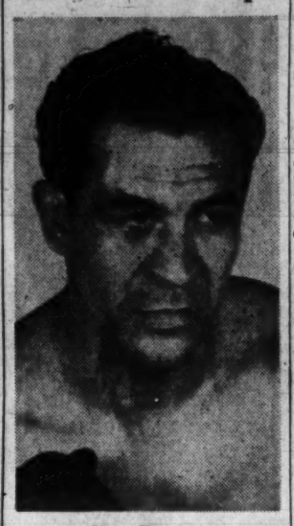
Large Increase In A.A. Attendance

Columbus, O., July 28 (AP).—President George M. Trautman announced today that paid attendance in the American Association through games of July 26 was 812,341, an increase of 74,607 over the same period last year. The 1944 total at that date was 737,734.

Trautman said Louisville, St. Paul and Indianapolis have recorded the greatest attendance gains. In 35 appearances at home Louisville has played to 156,661 cash customers.

Kansas City's paid attendance already is 25,000 ahead of the total for all of last year.

Mexican Champ



Nava Esparza

Four 8-Round Bouts Slated Tomorrow

The second boxing show in less than a week at Griffith Stadium comes up tomorrow night, this time under the guiding hand of Promoter Joe Turner, who presents a 36-round show, consisting of four eight-rounders and an opening four.

Though not replete with names, the card does hold a promise of action. In one of the top eights, Nava Sparza, Mexico's welterweight champion, takes on Sammy Daniels, Baltimore Negro who holds a three-round kayo win over Tommy Mollis. Sparza, who hopes to show enough to eventually rate a bout with Ike Williams or some other top-ranking lightweight, boasts a win over Ralph Zanelli and Lew Hanbury, kayoed last Wednesday at Griffith Stadium by Morris Reif.

Danny Williams, Albany, N. Y. Negro who was discharged from the Army after serving on Gaudalcanal and New Hebrides, meets Frankie Wills, the local welterweight who upset Al "Bummy" Davis some time ago.

In what is being billed as a grudge fight, Norval Gaddis opposes Billy Banks, District lightweight champion. J. C. Wilkins, New York Negro middleweight, squares off against Johnny Finazzo, Baltimore scrapper, in the fourth of the eight-rounders.

The opening bout of four rounds pairs R. C. Hawkins and Artie Brown, local colored lads.

Woolen Ten in Tourney

Winchester, Va., July 28.—Lewis Renner, manager, announced this morning that the Virginia Woolen Softball Team would enter the State tournament in Richmond next month.

Dogs . . .

By Gabrielle E. Forbush

The Old Dominion Kennel Club meeting last week brought out a large attendance and a number of surprises — among them the appearance of the president, A. S. Gardiner, jr., late of Parris Island and currently of the Marines. He spoke feelingly of the dogs with the armed forces and admitted that when a civilian himself he had sometimes wondered if they were as useful as news stories made them seem. His present verdict is—more so.

He told of scout work, message running, locating of enemy patrols and actual combat duty, and of knockdown, drag-out fights between individual soldiers for the presence of a dog in a foxhole—a dog whose keen senses might mean life itself to the man so lucky as to have him. Al also said that the Canine Corps is evidently to be a permanent part of military preparedness, as new litters are now being planned and raised, to recruit pups for future training and active service.

Fall show plans proceed apace. Presiding at the Old Dominion meeting, Mrs. Jouett Shouse announced the committee for the fall event as including Miss Eileen Mason of Arlington, handling trophies, and Ben Klimkiewicz of Alexandria, again in charge of the two-day ticket arrangement, which also includes the Saturday show of the Mount Vernon K. C.

The site of both shows will be near Alexandria, with the Children's Hospital of Washington chief beneficiary and the Alexandria Hospital receiving a share of the proceeds. Unusual and entertaining doggy features, aside from the program of judging, will appeal to spectators.

Also on the Old Dominion calendar are classes to drill some of the younger members in the duties of the stewards assigned to the different judges, and also amateur handling classes, to be held in nearby communities shortly before the shows, to give novice exhibitors and their dogs some knowledge of ring technique before they pass under the judges' eyes.

One local breeder wonders if he is conducting a black market in white collies. Leo Murphy kept very dark the fact that he had seven white collie puppies. No advertising and little talking was done, but as soon as the pups were old enough to go out, his doorbell began ringing, special delivery letters came from out of town, and the pups went out in jigtime. Leo showed his favoritism by keeping his four white collies here, though under the pressure of war conditions he was obliged to send his Afghan hounds to a fellow fancier in Rochester, N. Y., and his other collies to Winchester, Mass.

The Saint Bernarders go in for outing on quite a scale, their last oyster supper in Baltimore being still a matter of tender memory. Recently they gathered in force for a swimming party and outdoor picnic on the Bay, and a surprising proportion of the 60 Saint Bernard Club members came to swim and to eat.

Official Bel Air Charts

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1945
By Walter Haight.

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs. Purse, $800; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 2:31. Winner, Shangri-La Stable. Value, $675. Time, 1:30⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Palgene	2²	1²	1²	1¹	$1.25
3	Sherrie Lee	2½	2²	3¹	2¹	24.60
7	Zac Fam	3½	3½	2²	3¹	11.80
8	Light Glance	6½	6¹	6¹	4½	10.05
1	Milsa	5²	5½	7½	5²	3.25
9	Clock Time	8²	8²	4²	6¹	5.85
6	Wintime	7½	7²	8²	7²	63.60
10	Hasty Foot	9²	9½	5½	8¹	114.35
2	Chance Oak	4²	4²	9²	9²	18.75
5	Kay Larkmead	10	10	10	10	68.70

PALGENE (Edens) 4.50 3.20 2.70
SHERRIE LEE (Hamilton) 12.90 7.80
ZAC FAM (W. Kirk) 6.60

SECOND RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1000; allowances. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Off at 2:01½. Owner, Mrs. H. Bowyer. Value, $700. Time, 1:23⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Cast Off	1²	1²	1²	1¹	$1.75
5	Royal Patch	2½	3²	4½	2²	7.40
2	Cy Dart	3½	2¹	2²	3²	2.05
8	Colonel Govans	7¹	4hd	2⁴	4½	5.30
3	Infinite Girl	6²	7¹	5¹	5²	10.00
1	Henry Ray	5⁴	5²	6²	6¹	32.40
4	Point 6-Esprit	4¹	6²	8²	7½	36.70
6	Laddies' Topic	4½	6½	7²	8	118.85

CAST OFF (Palumbo) 5.50 3.80 2.50
ROYAL PATCH (G. Smith) 6.60 3.70
CY DART (Frain) 3.00

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $12.30.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs. Purse, $900; allowances. For 2-year-olds. Start good. Off at 3:30½. Owner, Mrs. E. Hinsman. Value, $800. Time, 1:02⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Blue Dream	2¹	1hd	1hd	1¹	$0.65
3	Lady Ligonier	1²	2¹	2¹	2²	4.05
1	Old Jordan	4½	4²	4²	3¹	8.05
2	Pigmoss	3¹	3¹	3¹	4²	11.50
5	Twilight Ray	5½	5²	5½	5²	37.50
6	Jinnina	6	6	6	6	24.30

BLUE DREAM (Rose) 3.30 2.70 2.20
LADY LIGONIER (Covalli) 3.40 2.50
OLD JORDAN (Edens) 2.50

FOURTH RACE—Seven furlongs. Purse, $1000; claiming. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 4:06. Owner, Shangri-La Stable. Value, $700. Time, 1:30⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
2	Singing Steel	5¹	6½	3½	1hd	$1.75
8	Boy Larkmead	1¹	1²	1½	2²	5.20
1	My Ruth	4²	2¹	2²	3hd	4.55
6	Sharp Reward	4hd	3²	4¹	4²	2.25
4	Ashame	3²	4¹	5²	5²	13.25
3	Bosley	6²	5²	6²	6³	33.50
7	Mahseer	7	7	7	7	104.65

SINGING STEEL (Edens) 5.50 3.40 2.10
BOY LARKMEAD (Covalli) 5.40 3.00
MY RUTH (Fitzgerald) 3.50

FIFTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1500; handicap. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 4:36½. Owner, N. Corbin. Value, $975. Time, 1:22⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
6	Fleetest	2½	1½	1¹	1²	¹$2.00
7	Silver Beam	5²	4²	4²	2²	7.85
5	White Easter	4½	3hd	2½	3²	17.15
4	Tagel	1½	2½	3½	4²	1.25
1	Pigeon	3²	5²	5²	5²	18.05
3	Shove Off	6²	6²	6hd	6²	7.30
2	Jons	7	7	7	7	

†Art Ray and N. Corbin entry.

FLEETEST (Palumbo) 6.00 3.10 2.50
SILVER BEAM (Edens) 4.50 2.70
WHITE EASTER (Covalli) 4.00

SIXTH RACE—One mile. Purse, $1100; allowances. Start good. Off at 5:06½. Owner, E. C. Allnutt. Value, $750. Time, 1:42⅖.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
1	Gay Boo	6½	4¹	1²	1²	$5.05
2	Grand Fanar	2½	3½	4½	2²	9.00
3	Fourth Arm	1½	1hd	2½	3hd	19.60
4	Town Hall	4²	5½	6²	4½	1.30
5	Mistrella	7	6²	5½	5hd	56.60
4	Darby Dallas	3²	2½	2½	6²	2.70
7	Great Play	5½	7	7	7	10.85

GAY BOO (Fitzgerald) 12.10 7.10 5.50
GRAND FANAR (Leggett) 6.80 5.00
FOURTH ARM (Covalli) 6.90

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $900; claiming. Start good. Off at 5:41. Owner, Mrs. G. C. Smith. Value, $600. Time, 1:48⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Bardy	4½	2²	2½	1²	$2.60
8	Huntlands	1²	1²	1²	2²	18.25
5	Balloter	6½	6½	3²	3½	7.50
2	Merrily Go	7²	7½	6²	4²	17.60
3	Uncle Billies	5²	3½	5½	5²	1.25
1	On the Line	8	8	7²	6hd	11.75
6	Intelligentsia	3½	5½	4hd	7²	10.95
4	Brilson	2²	4½	8	8	140.15

BARDY (W. Kirk) 7.20 5.20 4.20
HUNTLANDS (Palumbo) 11.60 5.70
BALLOTER (Merrin) 4.30

EIGHTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $800; claiming. For 4-year-olds up. Start good. Off at 6:10½. Owner, W. B. Casilear. Value, $575. Time, 1:49⅕.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
1	New Face	8	7½	3½	1½	$2.55
2	Big Sneeze	6²	1²	1½	2²	2.40
3	Royal Marlboro	4½	2hd	2½	3²	2.65
6	Jack Wilson	6½	5½	4¹	4²	34.10
5	Supreme Flag	7½	6²	5½	5²	2.00
8	Overgold	2½	3hd	6²	²6½	18.20
4	Gleditsch	5²	8	7½	7²	18.80
7	Inventor	1²	4½	8	8	49.45

NEW FACE (Palumbo) 7.10 3.50 2.80
BIG SNEEZE (Kelly) 3.30 2.90
ROYAL MARLBORO (W. Kirk) 3.10

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Cheers rang from the parched throats of thousands of Americans as squadron after squadron of white-starred planes roared over their Santo Tomas' prison in the Philippines. Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Kwajalin,—Tokyo itself—trembles as our sky-fighters and bombers carry the war of sea and sky ever closer to the black heart of Nippon.

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From under 20,000 in 1938, the A.A.F. expanded to more than 2,300,000 officers and men in 1945. Another 2,000,000 men and women entered aircraft factories as soldiers of production, and built well the ships that have won for America air supremacy on every battle front.

Wednesday, the nation, once again, celebrates Army Air Force Day! Simple ceremonies will mark the observance at airfield and factory . . . for there is a war in the Pacific still to be won. But as we pause, and look back over the rough road American aviation has travelled; it seems only right and fitting that the men and women of the aircraft industry should pay glowing tribute to those Men of Vision of the A.A.F., whose courage, initiative and ability surmounted all obstacles, and won for American aviation its present outstanding position, as the Number One Air Force of the world.

MAN OF VISION

Tune in tonight — at 7 PM E.W.T. your favorite C.B.S. Station and hear the thrilling life story of General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the A.A.F., whose vision and foresight through the years, helped create the mightiest air force in the World.

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Newly Added Costs to Cut Transit Net

By S. Oliver Goodman

Capital Transit Co yesterday reported a 15 per cent gain in net income for June over the same 1944 month, but emphasized that no provision had yet been made for either the increase in depreciation accruals recently ordered by the Public Utilities Commission or the costs which may result from the current wage arbitration procedure.

Last month's net income totaled $148,785 against $129,375 in the 1944 month. Operating revenues of $2,403,162 were 2.9 per cent higher while operating expenses, taxes and depreciation gained 2.4 per cent. Revenue passengers for the month aggregated 35,751,583 for a gain of 1.6 per cent.

Net income for the first six months this year was reported as $924,779, a gain of 29.3 per cent over the like 1944 period.

Pepco's Net Drops in June

Net income of the Potomac Electric Power totaled $303,624 in June, a drop of 9 per cent as compared with $334,110 in the like 1944 month.

Operating revenues of $1,836,040 were 3.38 per cent less than last year, while operating expenses showed a 7.25 per cent upturn.

Net for the first six months was $1,957,280, off 1.35 per cent.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Acacia Sales Set Record

Sales of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. totaled $48,770,200 for the first six months this year, a record volume for that period and a gain of about eight million over the best previous peak.

President William Montgomery added that June was also the best single month in the Washington company's history with $9,364,500 new business sold. Acacia's total insurance in force as of June 30 reached an all-time high of $616,422,700 and assets spurted to $138,130,800.

Mr. Montgomery reported that during the recent Seventh War Loan drive, Acacia purchased $17,500,000 of bonds.

Five More Committees Named

Appointment of five additional association committees was announced yesterday by Bruce Baird, president of the District of Columbia Bankers Association. They follow:

Personnel and operations—W. Hiles Pardoe, chairman; Fred I. Lutes, vice chairman; F. E. Hildebrand, Robert E. Lee, Frederick H. Cox, George O. Schweinhaut, Thomas J. Norris, H. J. Carr, Robert J. Boyd, Thaddeus M. Jones, C. T. Merchant, W. Paul Stallsmith and John C. McCormack.

Protective—Linwood P. Harrell, chairman; S. Wilson Earnshaw, vice chairman; Bernard M. Grant, Robert V. Mellefont, William Bowie, Edward C. Holmead and Frank W. Lee.

Speakers—W. T. Vandoren, chairman; D. J. Callahan, jr., vice chairman; Wilmer J. Waller, L. Clark Brown, John A. Reilly and Frederick P. H. Siddons.

Standardized banking forms—H. T. Bisselle, chairman; George H. Fisher, vice chairman, W. L. Sanderson, Alan B. Prosise and R. Earle Haycock.

Legal committee—J. Wesley Clampitt, jr., chairman; Earl G. Joancher, vice chairman; William V. Simons, J. Fontaine Hall, Roger P. Hollingsworth, Aubrey O. Dooley, Edwin B. Shaw and Bernard L. Amiss.

Peoples Drug Votes Dividend

Directors of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on common stock, payable October 1 to holders of record September 8.

Northwestern Mutual Life

Roger L. Baldwin, Washington general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., yesterday released the company's semiannual statement showing an increase of 28.5 per cent in new business and toltal insurance in force of $4,568,000,000. The increase in the first half amounted to $130,619,000. Total assets reached $1,819,000,000, an upturn of 61 million since January 1.

Earnings Statements

Devoe & Raynolds Co. and subsidiaries report net income for six months ended May 31 of $427,003, equal after preferred dividends to $2.22 each on Class "A" shares and 44 cents each on Class "B" common shares, compared with $199,587, or 81 cents a Class "A" share and 16 cents a Class "B" comon share, for the corresponding period last year.

American News Co. reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $1,293,377, equal to $3.07 a share, compared with $1,235,309, or $2.93 a share, for the comparable 1944 period.

York Corp. reports net profit for nine months ended June 30 of $833,193, or 90 cents a share, compared with $573,219, or 59 cents a share. For the corresponding period last year. The report said the current net was after $150,000 provision for contingencies. No similar provision was made in 1944.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30 net profit of $615,320, or $1.19 a common share against $557,911, or $1.15 a share, for the first half of 1944.

Bridgeport Brass Co., excluding unconsolidated subsidiary, reports net profit of $972,563 for the six months ended June 30, or 97 cents a common share, against $634,103 for the same period of 1944 after setting aside $302,600 as a reserve for the future contingencies, or 61 cents a common share.

Tubize Rayon Corp. reports net profit of $661,467 for the first half, or 70 cents a common share, against $538,921 for the first six months of last year, or 66 cents a common share.

Barnsdall Oil Co. reports for six months to June 30 net profit of $2,272,775, equal to $1.02 a share, compared with $1,836,858, or 83 cents a share, in the 1944 period.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $7,037,000, equal to $3.18 a share on the capital stock, compared with $6,970,000, or $3.16 a share, in the first half of 1944.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $271,602, equal to $1 a share on the common stock, compared with $275,907, or $1.02 a share, in the first half of 1944.

Stocks Stage Selective Rally Late in Week After Nosediving

New York, July 28 (AP).—The stock market concluded another bad short week on a selectively firmer note in Friday's final session, but was not overlooked that many pivotals continued to seek lower territory.

The list slipped on dwindling volume Monday despite the buoying of investment sentiment by the quick sale of American Telephone's 175 million dollars of 2¾ per cent debentures at par, one of the largest deals in financial history. Thoughts of a possible Japanese fold-up with consequent reconversion troubles inspired some liquidation.

Buying cropped up Tuesday with the idea that a technical revival was a likelihood but most leaders failed to get anywhere in particular. Earnings, dividends and the return of peacetime optimism spurred "blue chips" on a rally Wednesday. Enthusiasm was lacking, however, and transactions of 620,000 shares were the smallest for a full stretch since April 9.

The market suffered one of its worst nose-dives of the year Thursday as the sweeping victory of the British Labor Party touched off a wave of bearishness that caused the unloading of accounts in virtually all departments. Graham-Paige was an outstanding exception in the rout, hitting a 1945 peak of heavy buying attributed to word of the Henry J. Kaiser hook-up with the company in a new post-war automotive organization.

The selective come-back Friday was credited to the lessening of worries over British policies and to more consideration being given business prospects at home. The recovery activity, though, dropped to 920,000 shares versus 1,440,000 on the preceding day's relapse.

Bonds generally trailed with stocks but commodities were more resistant throughout the five days.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was off one full point on the week at 63.8, where it was around the lows of mid-April. The preceding week's loss was 1.9 points.

Local Produce

Fruits and Vegetables

(sales on wholesale market in less than carlot quantities.)

APPLES—Market steady. Pennsylvania and Virginia, bushel baskets and Eastern crates, U. S. No. 1, Transparents, 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.50, few 4.60; 2½-inch minimum, 3.75@4.00, few higher; 2-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; 1-¾-inch minimum, 2.00@2.50; Gravensteins, 3-inch minimum and 2¾-inch minimum, 3.25@3.50; 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.25, few higher; 2-inch minimum, 3.25@3.50; Summer Pippins, few 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.25; 2¼-inch minimum, 3.25@3.50.

BEANS (SNAP)—Market about steady. Bushels: New Jersey, basket, green, flat type, 2.75@3.00; Round type, 3.00@3.50, mostly 3.00; New York, hampers, Black Valentines, few 3.25@3.50. Hampers: North Carolina, Tendergreens, 2.50@2.75; Tennessee, Tendergreens, generally good quality, 2.50; fair quality and condition, 1.50; Eastern Shore Maryland, bushel baskets, Tendergreens, few 3.00; Bountiful, 2.50@2.75; fair quality and condition, 1.50.

CABBAGE—Market steady. Domestic Flat type, New Jersey, 50-pound sacks, mostly around 1.50; Pennsylvania and Virginia, bushel baskets, packed locally, mostly 1.25.

CANTALOUPS—Western stock: Market firm for best stock. California, Salmon Moats, all sizes, Jumbos, 5.25@5.68, few standards 4.41@4.79. Southern stock: Market slightly weaker. North Carolina, Ridgeway section, Salmon Meats, standards, all sizes, 2.75, few best high as 3.00; poor to ordinary quality and condition and some holdovers low as 1.00; other sections, bushel baskets, packed locally, 1.25@2.00, mostly around 1.75.

CARROTS—West stock: Market firm at ceiling. California, few Arizona, Los Angeles crates, 6-dozen, 5.18@5.58; Idaho and few Texas, 50-pound sacks, topped, washed, 2.50. Eastern stock: Market about steady. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, bushel baskets, topped, washed, mostly around 2.75, few higher; some wasty, low as 1.00; New York, bushel baskets and 50-pound sacks, topped, washed, 2.75@2.90.

CORN—Market steady. 4-5-dozen: New Jersey, sacks and few bushel baskets, Yellow, 2.50@3.00, mostly 2.50@2.75; North Carolina, bushel baskets, generally good quality, 4.00@4.25; New Jersey, bushel baskets, 4.25@5.50, mostly 4.50@5.00.

LETTUCE—Western stock: Market firm at ceiling. California, Los Angeles crates, Iceberg type, 4-5-dozen, 5.54@5.94. Eastern stock: Eastern crates, 2-dozen, New Jersey, Iceberg type, few mostly 2.50; fair quality, low as 2.00; New York, Iceberg type, 2.75@3.00, mostly 2.75; Big Boston type, 1.75@2.00.

ONIONS—Market firm. Supplies very light. 50-pound sacks, U. S. No. 1, Yellows, Pennsylvania, 2.50; New Jersey, showing some fair condition, 2.50; California, Sweet Spanish, 3-inches and larger, few 3.90.

PEACHES—Market about steady. Bushel baskets, U. S. No. 1, South Carolina, 2½-inch minimum, mostly 4.50, few best 5.00; slack pack, 3.50@3.75; 2-inches up, 3.50@4.00; North Carolina, Elbertas, 2½-inch minimum, few 4.00; Virginia, Hale Havens, 2-inches up, 3.50@4.00; fair condition, 2.50@3.00; Elbertas, 2-inches up, fair quality and condition, 2.75@3.50, mostly around 3.25; 1-¾-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75; Belles, 2-inch minimum, 2.50@3.00; New Jersey, unclassified, no size mark, 1.50@2.50; Maryland, Carmans, 2-inch size up, 1.50@1.75; 1¾-inch minimum, 1.00@1.25; Hale Havens, 2-inch minimum, 3.00; all sections, various varieties, all sizes, poor to ordinary quality and condition, low as 1.00.

POTATOES—Market steady. 100-pound sacks, Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, size A, Pennsylvania, 3.79; Eastern Shore Virginia, few Eastern Shore Maryland, 3.75@4.00, mostly 3.85@3.90; New Jersey, 3.73@4.00, mostly 3.85; U. S. No. 1, size B, 2.75@3.00.

TOMATOES—Nearby stock mostly supplying the market. Market rather dull. Nearby sections of Maryland and Virginia, bushel baskets, best mostly 4.00, few sales higher; poorer sizes as 1.00; ½-bushel baskets, generally good quality, 2.00@2.25; poorer low as 50.

WATERMELONS—Market rather dull. North Carolina, Greys and few Cannonballs and South Carolina Cannonballs, Tom Watsons and Garrisons, per pound, 3@3½; per melon, 28-40-pound average, 90@1.25.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—Persistent buying by mills and commission houses boosted wheat futures as much as a cent a bushel at times today. Oats also advanced fractionally, and rye was up more than 2 cents part of the time, influenced by wheat.

Wheat closed ¼ to ¾ higher than the previous finish, September 1.65¼@1.65⅝; corn was unchanged to ⅛ lower, September 1.18½; oats were up ⅜ to ⅝, September 63½@63¾; rye was ⅜ to 1¼ higher, September 1.46⅛@1.46½, and barley was unchanged to ⅜ up, September 1.13.

Range follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	1.64⅞	1.65¼	1.64⅜	1.65⅜
December	1.64⅝	1.65⅝	1.64½	1.65⅜
May	1.64¼	1.64⅞	1.63¾	1.64⅝
July	1.59¼	1.60	1.59	1.59¾
Corn—				
September	1.18½	1.18½	1.18⅛	1.18½
December	1.18⅛	1.18½	1.18⅛	1.18½
May	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.18¼
Oats—				
September	63	63⅜	62⅝	63⅛
December	63⅞	63¾	63	63½
May	63⅝	64⅛	63½	64⅛
July	61¾	62⅛	61½	61⅞
Rye—				
September	1.44⅝	1.46⅜	1.44⅛	1.46⅛
December	1.39	1.36½	1.34⅝	1.36
July	1.31	1.31¼	1.30½	1.31⅛
Barley—				
September	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
December	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
May	1.13⅛	1.13⅛	1.12¾	1.13

Cash Grain

Chicago, July 28 (AP).—WHEAT—No. 3 red, 1.68; No. 2 mixed, 1.65½; No. 2 yellow, hard, 1.66¼@1.67; No. 2 hard, tough, 1.65½; No. 1 hard, 1.67½; No. 1 mixed, 1.66.

CORN—None.

OATS—No. 1 mixed, heavy, 66¾@67; No. 2 mixed, heavy, 66½; No. 1 mixed, extra heavy, 66¾@67; No. 1 special red, 66½; heavy, No. 1 special, red, 67¾; extra heavy, No. 1 special red, 67¾.

BARLEY—Nominal: Malting, 1.24@1.39½; feed, 1.12@1.23.

Over the Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public.

Bonds	Bid	Asked
City Club 1st 6s	60	
Consol Title 6s, 1951	99½	
D C Paper Mills 3s, 1946	29½	
Federal Storage 3s, 1967	59	
Nat Press Bldg 3-5s, 1956	100¼	
Nat Press Bldg 4½s, 1950	75½	
Racquet Club 1st 3s, 1945	65	
Washington Auditorium 6s, 1944	83½	
Wash Properties 7s, 1952	*99	
Stocks		
American Co pfd	64	
American Co com	17	
Anacostia Bank	170	
Barber & Ross pfd	69	
Barber & Ross com	19	
City Bank	38	
Columbia Mtge Co units	32	
Columbia Natl Bank	250	
Consol Title pfd	40½	
Consol Title com	7	
Dist Natl Securities pfd	60	
Fidelity Storage Co	100	
Financial Credit Co units	19	
Griffith Consumers Corp com	48½	52½
Hamilton Natl Bank	55	
International Finance units	19	
Mayflower Hotel	8½	9½
Merchants Transfer & Stge pfd	69	
Merchants Trans & Stge com	50	
Mt. Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	30	
Munsey Trust Co	104	
Natl Metropolitan Bank	68	
Natl Mtge & Invest com	½	
Natl Press Bldg pfd	9	10
Natl Press Bldg com	3	
Raleigh Hotel	79	83
Real Estate Mtge & Guar A	1	
Real Estate Mtge & Guar B	1⅞	
Second National Bank	80	
Security Savgs & Coml Bank	172	190
Suburban National Bank	21	
Washington Properties	34	
Wash Rwy & El units	15⅝	16⅝
Wash Sanitary Housing	115	
Wash Sanitary Improvement	23	

*Ex interest.

New York Cotton

New York, July 28 (AP).—The cotton futures market moved through an indecisive session today with light hedge selling and liquidation offset by mill covering against textile awards.

Final prices were 15 cents a bale lower to 10 cents higher. Trading was particularly restricted by the announcement due Monday on the mid-July cotton parity price which will determine the 1945 crop loan rate.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
October	22.75	22.81	22.76	22.80	—1
December	22.78	22.80	22.77	22.79	—3
March	22.77	22.81	22.76	22.80	+2
May	22.75	22.78	22.74	22.75	—2
July	22.53	22.55	22.52	22.52	—3

Middling, spot, 23.23 (nominal), off 4.

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., July 28 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, 64; shipments, none; stocks, 11,507.

ROSIN—Receipts, 18; shipments, none; stocks, 6308.

SEC Seeks Mine Promoters' Letters

Philadelphia, July 28 (AP).—The American public is cooperating with the Securities and Exchange Commission in building up a collection of letters and handbills distributed by promoters of illegal Canadian stocks, it was disclosed here today.

Through better business bureaus in the United States and Canada, state securities commissions and recipients of thousands of letters from stock promoters in Toronto, Ontario, the SEC is studying the nature of promotional literature designed to sell illegal, speculative mining stocks to American investors.

These letters, which are said to be only a small fraction of the mass of sales literature pouring across the border, "will help us accumulate evidence on illegal operators in Canada," Edward A. Cashion, counsel to the SEC's corporation finance division, said today.

Georgia, Florida Leaf Prices Rise in Week

Valdosta, Ga., July 28 (AP).—Cigarette-type tobacco in the first week of auctions brought Georgia and Florida farmers $1 to $5 per 100 pounds above prices received last year, the Department of Agriculture reported today.

The department's marketing service said the majority of increases were from $2 to $3 per 100 pounds.

A narrow margin existed between prices paid for lower and better quality flue-cured tobacco with most sales ranging from $39 to $43 per 100.

But Speeches Get Through

Boston (U.P.).—The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Assns., which had scheduled its 13th annual meeting for February, wasn't stumped for long when the federal ban on conventions was announced. The group merely canceled the convention, but announced the speeches would be broadcast by radio on the day scheduled for the meeting.

Pennsy's Net Dips

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. yesterday reported net railway operating income for six months ended June 30 of $52,061,708, compared with $52,672,184 for the first half of 1944.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, July 28 (AP) (WFA, Office of Market Services).—CATTLE—Receipts, 200. Compared with week ago: General slaughter cattle trade slow, outlet to non-Federal plants hampered by quota limitations; slaughter steers and heifers steady; cows 25-50 lower; full decline of medium and good grades; bulls steady; stockers and feeders active, fully steady; pair choice fed steers, around 1155 lbs., 17.50, week's top; next price, 17.25 for truck lot around 1080 lbs. and 17.10 for around 1235 lbs.; several loads top good grassers, 950-1240 lbs., 16.50@16.85; low and average-good grassers, 15.00@16.00; common and medium, 12.50@14.50; top-good heifers, 14.50@15.00; bulk medium to average-good, 12.50@14.00; few good young fed beef cows, 13.00@13.50; medium beef cows largely, 10.50@11.50; high-yielding individuals, 12.00@12.50; cutter and common, 8.00@10.00; canners, 6.50@7.50; shelly kinds down to 6.00; good beef bulls, 14.00@14.50; good weighty sausage bulls, 13.50; bulk cutter, common and medium, 10.00@13.00; few down to 10.00.

CALVES—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: Vealers slow, 50 lower; outlet hampered by quota limitations; mixed lots, good and choice, 120-250 lbs., 13.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 75; nominally steady; not enough good and choice hogs to make a market; good and choice barrows and gilts from 120 lbs. up, 15.30, the ceiling; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling for this class. Compared with week ago: Barrows, gilts and sows unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, none. Compared with week ago: Spring lambs slow, steady; outlet hampered by quota limitations; practical top and popular price, 16.50; mixed lots, good and choice 70-95 lbs. spring lambs, bucks included, 16.00@16.50; common and medium, 12.50@15.00; culls around 9.00; slaughter ewes active, steady; choice lightweights, wools and shorn ewes, 8.00; bulk common to good, 5.00@7.50.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, July 28 (AP) (WFA).—SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500; salable calves, 100; compared Friday last week: strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings closed strong to 25 higher, better-than-average-choice kinds mostly 10 to 15 up; top, 16.00, the ceiling; best long yearlings, 17.65, light yearlings 17.70; common, medium, and average-good grade steers fully 25 lower; undertone on all grassy and short-fed cattle weak at decline, under pressure in face of belatedly increasing supply; bulk fed steers, 15.50@17.65; common and medium grades, mostly grassers, 12.00@14.50, with moderate supply 10.50@11.75; good and choice heifers firm, strictly choice kinds absent, best in loads 17.10; odd lots, 17.50; grassy and warmed-up kinds 25 to 50 low at 14.00 down to 1.00 and below; cows unevenly steady to 25 lower, most downturn on medium and good beef cows closing at 12.00@13.50; cutters 8.50 down; light canners to 6.50, but most canners and cutters 7.25@8.25; weighty shipper-type sausage and beef bulls fully steady but all grassy kinds 25 lower, common and medium native and Southwest range bulls predominating at 10.50@12.00; heavy dairy-bred sausage bulls to 13.50, however, and standout beef bulls to 15.50 with bulk at 13.00@14.50; vealers closed 25 to 50 lower at 16.00 down; in sympathy with slaughter grass cattle market, stockers and feeders weak to 25 lower, mostly 12.50@14.75; choice calves, 15.00.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts none; total, 2500; compared Friday last week: market on all slaughter classes broke sharply, spring lambs 1.00 to 1.25 lower, shorn old-crop lambs and yearlings 50 to 75 lower but none available on the close when spring lambs were at the week's low point; shorn aged ewes 50 lower; week's opening top native spring lambs, 16.40; closing limit, 15.25; late sales good and choice native spring lambs, 15.00@15.25; with bucks discounted 1.00; most common to low-medium shortcuts on the close 12.25 and 12.50; three loads common 57-lb. Texas offerings early 13.00; good shorn old-crop lambs, No. 1 pelts, 14.25 on Thursday with comparable yearlings 13.25@13.50; common to choice shorn native ewes closed at 6.50@7.75, few down to 6.00; week's early top, 8.35; 2- and 3-year-olds 143-lb. black-faced breeding ewes, 9.00.

Commodity Index

New York, July 28.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today declined to 108.86.

Previous day, 108.88; week ago, 108.80; month ago, 109.45; year ago, 107.39.

	1945	1944	1943	1942
High	109.38	108.13	107.54	103.22
Low	108.15	106.03	103.43	95.54

(1926 average equals 100.)

Rate Raise Act Delays City Pay Checks

Last Monday was the municipal government payday, but approximately 3000 classified employes are still waiting for the fattened checks promised under the new Federal Pay Raise Act, the auditor's office admitted yesterday.

Auditor Arthur R. Pilkerton explained that his office is struggling with the "worst payroll headache in years" because many municipal departments used different interpretations of the Federal Act in computing employes' pay.

The office is still trying to straighten out payrolls for employes of the Industrial Home School, Glenn Dale Sanatorium, Municipal Court, public school custodial service and 80 per cent of the Health Department's personnel, he said.

Glenn Dale employes cannot expect their checks before Wednesday and school janitors will not be paid before the end of next week, he added.

Approximately 700 employes of Gallinger Municipal Hospital will receive their checks today, however, while checks are now being prepared for the 300 employes of the Public Library, Pilkerton stated. Police and firemen, who received raises under a separate Congressional act, have already been paid.

Judge Pays Salaries

Municipal Court employes lined up yesterday in the administrative office to receive cash loans from their boss, Chief Judge John P. Barse, until their delayed paychecks under the revised Government salary scale reach them next week.

More than $6000 was paid out to 72 out of 89 employes who have waited patiently since last Monday for the biminthly check. Judge Barse arranged for a personal loan of $8000 from the Lincoln National Bank after learning that court workers were suffering an inconvenience. When employes receive their checks, they will turn them over to the jurist. The bank directors decreed that Judge Barse could forget about the interest on the loan.

Francis M. Collins Dies; Once a Corcoran Cadet

Francis M. Collins, 76, a native of Washington, died at his home, 1900 F st. nw., yesterday following a long illness, aggravated by the present heat wave.

Mr. Collins, who was known as "Deek," was a member of the old Corcoran Cadets and a member of their famed basketball team. The last annual banquet of the organization was the first he had missed.

As superintendent of construction, Mr. Collins helped in the erection of the House Office Building and in other projects in the city.

Funeral services will be at Hines funeral parlors at 8:30 a. m., Monday and mass will be offered at St. Patrick's Church, 10th and G sts., at 9 a. m. Burial will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery. He is survived by a daughter, Genevieve Collins.

OKINAWA LAUNDRY CO. — Laundry really gets done at this plant of the 594th QM laundry company on Okinawa. After being sorted in tents it is washed in trailers.

Two Men Are Held For Grand Jury In Extortion Case

Two men accused of posing as policemen and "arresting" Elsie Shawen, 40, woman cab driver, were held for the grand jury yesterday by U. S. Commissioner Needham Turnage after they pleaded guilty to charges of extortion.

The men, Julius Rosenberg, 35, 3321 Georgia ave. nw., filling station operator, and Daniel Iacone, 33, of 6031 3d st. nw. painter, were said to have halted Miss Shawen's cab yesterday and told her she was driving while drunk.

Detective Sergt. Albert Embry, arresting officer, said the men then ordered Miss Shawen to enter their car, ostensibly for a trip to the precinct station. Miss Shawen asked if she could obtain her release for $10. Her offer was accepted on the spot, Embry said, and the men drove away. But she noted the license number of the car and checked it with police, who arrested the men a few hours later.

Clark Studies Applicants for Appeals Court

Planning to bring the United States Court of Appeals up to its full strength of six members as soon as possible, Attorney General Clark is considering hundreds of recommendations to fill the three vacancies here and others throughout the country.

Meanwhile it was learned that former Representative J. P. McGranery (D., Pa.), has been recommended to fill the vacancy in the Third District Federal Court of Appeals.

The Attorney General expects to submit his appointments when the President returns from Potsdam.

In the hope that a Washington man will be appointed to fill one of the three vacancies here, the Judicial Committee of the District Bar Association has indorsed District Judge James M. Proctor, Chief Judge William E. Richardson of the Municipal Court of Appeals, Hugh H. Oscar, G. Bowdoin Craighill and E. Barrett Prettyman.

The resignation of Fred M. Vinson, Thurman W. Arnold and Justin Miller created the three vacancies here.

Amino Acids Contained in Balanced Diet

Chicago, (U.P.).—Amino acid products, designed primarily for sick people unable to get adequate nourishment through regular food sources, may share the same fate as vitamin tablets, it is feared by the American Medical Association.

Amino acids are the most recent discovery of importance made by nutritionists who have learned of the existence of 23 different types. They are protein fractions, spoken of as building blocks for blood, bones and all other body fluids and tissues.

Nation Again In Grip of Polio Epidemic

There is no question that the Nation is undergoing another epidemic of infantile paralysis, the United States Public Health Service asserted last night, while a new case of the disease here brought the total for the District area so far in 1945 to 53.

The number of cases in the District area now is more than double the figure for last year at this date, when 24 had been reported. The newest case is that of a 2-year-old boy from the 2700 block of Nichols ave. se., who is being treated at Children's Hospital.

In its report on the Nation, the Public Health Service listed 2048 cases of infantile paralysis, as compared to 2320 in the corresponding period of 1944. The report said flatly:

"There's no question that it's epidemic again."

However, the report added that the death rate among those who contract the disease has fallen sharply from the incidence of previous years to between 5 and 10 per cent and in some cases to 1 per cent.

Also the report pointed out statistics show the chances of contracting the disease are relatively small and that half or more of those stricken will recover without permanent paralysis.

The report noted that little is known of the disease except that human carriers probably spread it and that its virus is found in sewage and flies.

Census Building To Cost Million

Construction soon will start on a million-dollar office building to house 4000 employes of the Bureau of Census, Navy Hydrographic Office, and a field office of Public Roads Administration at Suitland, Md., W. E. Reynolds, PBA commissioner, disclosed yesterday.

The new structure will be located at Suitland ave. and Silver Hill rd., and will be known as Federal Office Building No. 4.

It will be built of reinforced concrete, flat slab construction, with extra heavy floors so that it can be used as a warehouse if needed for that purpose in the future.

Design will be in an "E" shape with a headhouse and three wings, and the building will be three stories high. Bridges will connect the wings at the second and third floors.

Marine on Guard Duty Shoots Self at Post

A few minutes after he had joked with several girls passing out of Navy Building K near last midnight, Pfc. William Wandell of the Marine Corps, on guard duty at gate six, was found dead from a bullet wound through the head. Lieut. Condr. R. O. Dawson, of the naval dispensary staff, pronounced him dead. Officials could offer no explanation for Wandell's act.

BRITAIN'S BERLIN PARADE — A view from the Prussian "victory column" looking down Charlottenburger Chaussee in Berlin, as 10,000 British troops began a parade.

Board Urges Plan to Speed D. C. Adoptions

A plan to expedite adoptions by eliminating court approval on every child referred to the Board of Public Welfare will be sent to the District Corporation Counsel for a legal opinion, welfare officials decided yesterday.

The board, at its monthly meeting, gave consideration to the plan on the ground that mothers will feel freer to bring their children to the welfare board if Juvenile Court authority for each referral is not mandatory, Welfare Director Ray L. Huff said. Private child placement agencies already have the right to take children with no more than a written statement from the mothers, he pointed out.

The proposal would not attempt to remove court approval on actual placement in adopted homes, Huff pointed out, as even private agencies must receive authority from District Court before completing placement.

If the necessity for action by the Juvenile Court is removed, however, more mothers might turn to the Welfare Board for help rather than seek subversive methods for getting rid of their children, Huff maintained. Legal implications of the proposal must be obtained before the board makes definite recommendations, however, he said.

Meanwhile, Dr. Edward F. Harris, Federation of Civic Associations president who was appointed to the Welfare Board Thursday, announced yesterday that he will be forced to resign from the post because the demands of his private business prevent any "creditable" public service.

Dr. Harris, who is acting head of the Barnes & Matthews funeral home, 614 4th st. sw., had been appointed to fill the unexpired term of John R. Pinkett, who had also resigned because of demands of private business. Among possible successors, which the Commissioners are now reported to be considering, is the Rev. F. I. A. Bennett, retired Episcopal clergyman who lives at 1409 Franklin st. ne.

Welfare Board members yesterday voted their appreciation of Pinkett's seven years of service with the board. He was also congratulated for the recognition he has achieved by being appointed to the Small Business Advisory Committee, a national group seeking to develop small business opportunities in the reconversion period.

Other action by the Welfare Board yesterday included a recommendation that the Commissioners approve a child placement license for the Washington City Orphan Asylum, sometimes known as Hillcrest Children's Village.

Panel to Discuss Damage Suits on WINX Tomorrow

A panel discussion of damage suits will be presented by the American Bar Association tomorrow from 4:30 to 5 p. m., over Station WINX.

Nathan M. Lubar, State director, of the American Bar Association, Junior Bar Conference, will be moderator. Participating members of the District Bar will be Alvin L. Newmyer, Matthias Mahorner, jr., Leo N. McGuire, Justin L. Edgerton, Richard W. Galiher, and Arthur F. Carroll, jr.

The discussion will include an outline of damage suits from the plaintiff's and the defendant's point of view, court procedure, types of damage suits, reason for suing in large amounts, workmen's compensation, and death injuries and settlements.

Nazis Equip U-Boats With 'Crow's Nest'

London (U.P.).—A kite-like observation post is the latest device to be added to German submarines, according to A. V. Alexander, head of the British Admiralty, as reported by the Manchester Guardian.

The device has been developed to aid U-boats in spotting Allied shipping and aircraft, and consists of a sort of pylon of light metal tubes. At the top is a rotor and at the bottom is a seat in which the observer is strapped in.

As the submarine proceeds along the surface the "airborne crow's nest" is brought out of its compartment and the observer secured in it. The speed of the ship and the ocean's wind sets the rotor in motion and the device rises at the end of a towing cable.

Communication between the observer and the U-boat commander is maintained by means of a telephone.

True Scout

Farragut, Ida., (U.P.).—One of the routine questions always asked recruits at the Navy's "boot camp" here concerns the highest rank of leadership the inductee has held. One enterprising 18-year-old sailor answered, "Tenderfoot in the Boy Scouts."

Navy Plane Falls Near Middleburg, Va., Starts 6 Fires

A Navy plane crashed into the wooded lands between Bluemont and Paris, Va., early today according to Charles McCormick of Middleburg, Va., whose attention was drawn to the scene by six fires in that vicinity.

McCormick said the wreckage was strewn over an area of about three-quarters of a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. He said his examination of the wreckage showed that it was a Navy craft but is was impossible to tell the type of the plane.

McCormick said that he counted six blades from propellers but failed to find any trace of the occupants. He was of the opinion that the flyers may have bailed out before the plane crashed.

Died 1

ALDRICH, LAWSON F. On Friday, July 27, 1945, at Doctors Hospital, LAWSON F. ALDRICH of 2630 Connecticut ave. nw., husband of the late Margaret W. Aldrich and father of Rita, Gertrude J., Helen M. W. Aldrich and Mrs. Ballis W. Wilson. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 13th st. nw. on Monday, July 30, at 3 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

COLLINS, FRANCIS M. On Friday, July 27, 1945, FRANCIS M. COLLINS of 1900 F st. nw., husband of the late Mary Agnes Collins and father of A. Genevieve Collins. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. on Monday, July 30, at 8:30 a.m., thence to St. Patrick's Church, 10th and G sts. nw., where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DOW, NEAL. On Thursday, July 26, 1945, NEAL DOW of 4424 Faraday pl. nw., husband of Gladys Dow, father of Lieut. Neal Dow, jr., USA, and grandfather of Judith Ann and Neal Dow 3d. Service at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, July 30, at 10 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

KING, CHARLES S. On Friday, July 27, 1945, CHARLES S. KING of 6231 Conn. ave. nw., beloved husband of Maud E. King and brother of Miss Elizabeth King. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, July 30, at 2 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

KOSTELNY, PAUL. On Thursday, July 26, 1945, at Georgetown University Hospital, PAUL KOSTELNY of 63 K st. nw. Member of Knights of Monmouth St. Sepulchre. Funeral from the Timothy Hanlon funeral home, 641 H st. ne., on Monday, July 30, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Franciscan Monastery Church at 9 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

NICHOLSON, FRANCES LORRAINE. On Thursday, July 26, 1945, FRANCES LORRAINE NICHOLSON (nee Reichert) of 1451 Park rd. nw., wife of George Nicholson and mother of Pfc. Margaret V. Shaw. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, July 30, at 8:30 a. m., thence to the Shrine of the Sacred Heart Church, 16th st. and Park rd. nw., where mass will be offered at 9 a. m. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Md.

OZBURN, MARGARET C. (nee Loftus). On Friday, July 27, 1945, at her residence, 6139 Utah ave. nw., MARGARET C. OZBURN, beloved wife of the late Wade H. Ozburn, mother of Mrs. William A. Gallagher and sister of Mrs. Harry C. Essex. Funeral from Collins funeral home, 3821 14th st. nw., on Monday, July 30, at 9:30 a. m. Requiem mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

PAPPS, ERNEST NICHOLS. At Glendale, Calif., ERNEST NICHOLS PAPPS, husband of Elisabeth Papps, father of Mrs. Platonia P. Kaides, Ann

The Washington Post

SHOWERS OF BOMBS LIKE THIS FROM U. S. AIR FORCE PLANES ARE KNOCKING ENEMY HOMELAND INTO SHAMBLES
. . . promised for the future: as much as 5000 tons in single raid over any target; as many as 7500 to 10,000 planes any day

Alarmed at U. S. Opinion

The Mikado Must Go, Says Chinese Leader, If Peace Is to Last

By Sun Fo

The question involved in continuation in his present position of the Emperor of Japan is interesting and important. There are strong differences of opinion among those regarded as experts. The press has contained a good deal in favor of his maintenance. In an article in The Washington Post last April, Admiral Yarnell stated the conviction that "the Mikado must go"; based this view in large part upon reasoning in an article in the magazine, Foreign Affairs, by Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat Sen, great Chinese leader. The Post considered this article so significant that permission to reprint excerpts was requested, and Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor, graciously gave his permission.

THERE are indications, so far as a writer in Chungking can gather, that an influential section of public opinion in the United States inclines toward a policy of "hands off the Mikado." This section of opinion cannot be accused of partisan motives, nor can it be reproached for being ignorant of true conditions in the Far East. If it should prevail, however, inculable harm may result.

Among those who have adopted the thesis that the Mikado should be retained is Mr. Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan. Mr. Grew is, of course, a man of wide experience. Before going to Japan he served in Turkey. A republican form of government operated successfully in that country, which for centuries had been ruled by a sovereign who was part and parcel of the religious system of the Moslem world. Solicitous sympathizers the world over had earlier been concerned about what would happen to the discipline of the Moslems if their religious head, the Caliph, disappeared. Kemal Ataturk settled that with little ado by ejecting the effete old man from both his spiritual and temporal jobs.

JAPAN'S EMPEROR HIROHITO
. . . asset or liability?

Issue Avoided

In Japan Mr. Grew had opportunity to obtain first-hand information as to the way the Mikado functions as part of the Japanese political machinery. He has declared publicly that the part of Shintoism which embraces emperor worship will be an asset and not a liability in a reconstructed Japan.

The thesis of this section of American public opinion is, then, that the principle of the divinity of the Mikado shall exist unimpaired after the war. The corollary seems to be a present policy either of avoiding mention of Hirohito in broadcasts and program leaflets from America, or of referring to him in such terms as to suggest to the Japanese that the United States has a reverent attitude toward him. . . .

If these are the facts, the Mikado and his advisers may certainly draw the conclusion that their enemies are confused as to the extent of the Mikado's responsibility . . . That there is indecision in the councils of the United Nations as to concrete measures to be taken for uprooting Fascism in Japan and destroying all its works.

I take it that there is no uncertainty, however, about two primary principles . . . That the Japanese are to be left free to choose their own form of government . . . that under the principle of nonintervention with the internal affairs of a defeated enemy, Japan's choice of a form of government is not to be so free as to leave the possibility of a resurgence of the Fascist-Bushido power . . .

Essence of Aggression

That is why I would like to say, as emphatically as I know how, that if there is to be an end of militarism and a beginning of democracy in Japan—if in other words, the war with Japan will not have to be fought over at some later date—the Mikado must go.

The Mikado must go because the imperial idea is the essence of Japanese aggression. Japan's policy after the Meiji Restoration took her along a road which demanded revenues out of proportion to her resources. The swift industrialization of the country produced profound social and economic problems. Industrialization was based on an impoverished and landless peasantry and its unsoundness was aggravated by enormous expenditures on an army and a navy. The groups in control of the Japanese government could imagine no solution for these social and economic problems save conquest . . . were composed of the aristocracy and large landowners, headed by the Mikado, the big financiers (foundation of whose fortunes was laid by indemnity paid by China after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5) and the militarists pure and simple.

An empire demands an imperator—an emperor. The historical fact is that the doctrine of Emperor-worship was deliberately conceived and propagated in Japan within comparatively recent years to make possible this imperialist policy. Emperor-worship is not a centuries-old dogma of Japanese religious faith. Prior to the Meiji era the Japanese people regarded their Emperor as an unimportant adjunct of their feudalist system. There are probably men in Japan now who remember the days when the Mikado was a political nonentity.

The average pupil in a Chinese school regards the idea of the divinity of a living man as pure nonsense. People who advocate a policy of "hands off the Mikado" actually ask these school children to cooperate in upholding this fairy tale . . . ask statesmen—and parents of soldiers killed in the Pacific war—to sanction a policy which validates the naive yet cunning beliefs of a social caste which plunged the world into catastrophe.

This is a plain statement of what the policy advocated by Mr. Grew and others adds up to. The substance of the thesis is so palpably wrong, reactionary and dangerous that it seems to me correct to call it "appeasement." Until 1941 the Japanese policy of imperialist expansion was pursued mainly at the cost of China. Why should we appease the Japanese after their defeat? We could have appeased them by recognizing Manchukuo. . . .

Really Appeasement

The pro-Mikado school argues that Shinto, state religion of the Japanese, has in fact made the masses of the Japanese people believe that their Emperor is a god and that for the sake of realism we must base our program on this actuality. I am disposed to maintain that the Japanese people are not quite so stupid as commonly assumed and that they themselves will repudiate the Emperor myth, given an opportunity to do so.

But it is indeed true that in recent years the masses of the Japanese people have been taught that when they become soldiers they become the "four limbs" of the God-Emperor, and that as soldiers they have embraced this doctrine. Thus, they believe that they are the means of divine punishment, and that as divine soldiers they themselves also become gods. Through their affinity with the Mikado they are in their own eyes a race of supermen—a greater herrenvolk than the German Nazis.

No one denies that through this deliberately inculcated self-deception the free will of the individual in Japan is repressed, his thoughts controlled and every aspect of his life restricted and regimented. Mr. Grew tells in his book, "Report from Tokyo," how the Japanese

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Jap Cabinet Question: Negotiations Now or Exi t a la Hitler?

Air Blows to Rip Enemy Apart in 90 Days

By Alexander F. Jones

WORLD-SHAKING discussions are taking place behind the locked doors of the Japanese Cabinet.

The question before the cabinet is this: Shall Japan surrender now while there is still time for some semblance of face-saving negotiation, or shall Nippon wait 90 days, when the economy of the home islands will have been completely destroyed by the United States Army Air Forces and the United States Navy and the High Command can make an exit a la Adolf Hitler?

Charts On Page 2

In either case there is no future for Japan or the Japanese Cabinet.

Nippon now is experiencing the prelude to the most terrible campaign of destruction ever devised by man.

Diplomats Know

Another 90 days and every city of consequence in the home islands will be a horrible shambles, its railroads will be wrecked, its oil and steel destroyed, its food supply decimated and 80 per cent of its ability to wage war (home industry) wrecked.

The very able Captain Zacharias of the United States Navy is pointing this out to Tokyo in precise Japanese-language broadcasts.

But it is questionable if the Japanese government needs this accurate information from Captain Zacharias. For Japan had a large and experienced diplomatic corps in Germany up to the surrender of the Reich. These gentlemen saw what happened to Germany. They knew, from the day Gen. Carl A. Spaatz turned his strategic bombers loose, what happened to German oil, the aircraft industry, ball bearings, railroads and to civil life in wrecked cities.

It is inconceivable that they did not give their government an accurate picture of the German destruction.

Chart Tells Story

On any day after April, 1944, the Japanese Ambassador could have go to Albert Speer, Reichminister of Production, and asked what American strategic bombing was doing to his synthetic gasoline and oil production. If they were on sufficiently friendly terms, Minister Speer could have sadly pulled his personal chart on the effect of this bombing from his desk and revealed that from April to August, 1944, strategic bombing by the United States Army Air Force and the British Bomber Command had destroyed 80 per cent of all German synthetic oil and gasoline plants and, as a result, the Wehrmacht had lost mobility and the end was only a matter of time.

Speer's chart, now in the possession of the United States Air Forces, tells a ghastly story of destruction. In March, 1944, Germany's oil production was 1,344,000 tons. In April, 1945, it was 99,000 tons, a mere trickle. All of this was accomplished by bombing except the capture of the Silesian plants by the Russians.

Speer could, and probably did, show the Japanese Ambassador how strategic bombing wrecked German airplane production; how the Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg, the aero-engine plant at Querem, the M-E 110 factory at Furth, the Leipzig-Mockau plant and scores of others, were blown sky-high.

And then he could have turned sadly to his wrecked railroad system, on which the American and British tactical (fighter) commands collaborated to destroy rail centers, bridges, rolling stock, until German army commanders pleaded with tears in their eyes for help that could never come.

Evidence Conclusive

Without taking anything away from the ground forces, there is not a responsible military leader today who has seen Germany who does not agree that the air forces made it impossible for the Reich to wage war any longer.

Typical of statements by German commanders is that of Von Rundstedt: "Three factors defeated us in the West, where I was in command. First, the unheard of superiority of your Air Force, which made all movements in the daytime impossible. Second, the lack of motor fuel, oil and gas, so that the Panzers and even the remaining Luftwaffe were unable to move. Third, the systematic destruction of all railway communications so that it was impossible to bring one single railroad train across the Rhine."

All Air Geniuses

All of this Japan knows, or should know. If the cabinet lacks any of this information, its Berlin diplomats, now interned in the United States, better not return home—ever.

Now we come to the dilemma Japan faces today and the questions the cabinet and army and navy high commands must settle without delay, for no time can be lost.

Every bit of experience that the American Air Force gained in Germany, France, Italy and Africa is going into the Japanese campaign. Headed by Gen. H. H. Arnold, the command of this great force has such grizzled air geniuses as Eaker, Spaatz, Kenny, Doolittle, LeMay, Vandenberg, Twining, Anderson, Quesada and scores of others who are aching to wipe Japan off the map. They have every factor in this campaign reduced to the last decimal point. They are moving their European forces to Okinawa, Guam, Saipan and Tinian to join with the veterans of the Pacific campaigns.

The curtain is just going up on the last act in the Pacific drama.

Somewhere in the Japanese cabinet or high command there must be a realist who is looking the fate that confronts Japan squarely in the face. If such there be, this would be his report to the inner council:

"As we meet here today I know that every man present realizes Japan faces a critical situation.

'Nothing Seen Yet'

"American bombers have burned our great cities from 30 to 53 per cent of their built-up area. This has demoralized our people and destroyed much property.

"American bombers and submarines have sunk five million out of six million tons of our shipping and cut off all war and civil supplies.

"Navy and Army fliers have sunk

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Lord Louis Mountbatten Sure to Be Noticed—Whether at Postdam Parley or in Hollywood

(This pen sketch is of special interest this week after the speculation aroused when Mountbatten hurried from the Far East to the Potsdam Conference, where he conferred with Stalin as well as Churchill and Truman.)

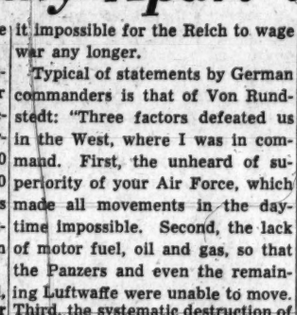
By Bob Considine

Kandy, Ceylon (INS).—Hollywood would go for Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. The supreme commander of the Southeast Asia Command (largest Jap held territory not yet invaded by Allies) looks like a super Cary Grant. His manners make Ronald Colman's seem oafish. He talks like Noel Coward. His war record is almost lurid.

He and King George VI share the same great-grandmother, Victoria.

Here in Kandy, headquarters of his war to retake Burma and Singapore and to restore British face, Mountbatten is an easy standout. He can rough it with the toughest, but is set up in splendor at the governor's mansion.

He gets along great with the Americans serving under him, especially Lieut. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, deputy supreme, whom he calls "Spec." Mountbatten likes to use a kind of Brooklynese American slang, but his elegant voice makes even "lousy" sound lofty.



MOUNTBATTE WHEELER
. . . they get along great

Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten went to war at 14 as a midshipman in Admiral Beatty's flagship Lion.

Talents Varied

When World War I ended he was a sub-lieutenant on a corvette. Then he picked up a degree at Cambridge in two years; won the reputation of international playboy even while busy with many duties and his unending inventions.

He saw service in the Renown, Revenge, had a nine-year tour of duty as a wireless officer; wrote the British Navy's first text book on naval receiving and sending sets; inaugurated many reforms in naval communications.

In 1934 he got his first command, the destroyer Daring; passed on to the naval air division of the Admiralty to work on carriers Britain was building; became the youngest captain in the navy in 1937.

Mountbatten's first World War II ship, the destroyer Kelly, was mined in December 1939, torpedoed in May 1940 and sent to the bottom by another torpedo off Crete in 1941.

Idea from Docks

The Admiralty put him in charge of the carrier Illustrious; then made him chief of combined operations.

He was a chief experimenter in the realm of invasion, brought about such history-makers as portable docks (without which France could not have been invaded), devised the gasoline pipeline under the English Channel, laid down plans for rocket-throwing attack vessels.

Mountbatten got his present job at the Quebec Conference in 1943.

Speaks for Labor Party

Attlee Outlines Aims For His 'Common Man' Government in Britain

By Clement L. Attlee
New Prime Minister of Great Britain

THE first duty of the Labor Government must be to do its utmost to see that the war against Japan is brought to a successful conclusion; to maintain necessary forces elsewhere in cooperation with our Allies; to promote unity of purpose.

The Labor Party has always sought to strengthen the ties which bind the old country to the dominions beyond the sea. It holds that it is vital to world peace that Great Britain, the United States and Russia should continue that fruitful collaboration which has been such a factor in winning victory.

The Labor Party has been faithful throughout the war to the ideals which were the basis of the League of Nations. Its ministers took part in the conference at San Francisco. It has always been a cardinal point of its policy to press formation of a world organization for prevention of war and promotion of peace. It holds that close friendship between peoples is an essential complement to agreements between governments.

ATTLEE'S VICTORY SMILE
. . . normally stolid, taciturn

Will Promote Trade

The Labor government will seek to remove causes of war by promotion of international trade and rising standards of life; to remove all barriers hampering free exchange of goods and services between nations. It recognizes that the era of free trade has passed away. It looks to international agreement between free nations to secure production and full utilization of abundance; will oppose any attempt to create artificial scarcity in order to make great profits for few at the expense of many. Labor has always supported the International Labor Organization and is hopeful that the conferences at Hot Springs and Bretton Woods may lead to still further international economic cooperation.

Believing in the principle of self-government, the Labor government will try to help the Indian people solve the difficult problem of introducing full self-government into a great continent containing four hundred million souls.

No less vigorously will it work for steady progress in this direction in all the colonies and dependencies of the British empire. Recognizing that political progress, education and economic advance must be complementary, it will pay special attention to development of natural resources.

Must Provide Homes

To the great task of world cooperation and promotion of peace, the Labor government will bring the consistent record of the Labor movement in international affairs, its many contacts with the workers' organizations all over the world, especially with those of the Dominions, the United States and Britain's nearest neighbors on the continent of Europe, and its sympathy with all those who are struggling for freedom, democracy and social justice. Organized labor in Britain realizes that the prosperity of Britain and its people depends on the prosperity of other nations.

The Labor government at home will be faced with the difficult problem of reallocation of labor and later, when Japan is beaten, of demobilization. It will endeavor to see that all those who have served their country shall be justly and generously treated. It must deal with the urgent problem of providing homes as soon as labor and materials are available.

The task, in view of the long cessation of housebuilding and the devastation caused by enemy action, is a heavy one. The Labor government will grapple with it in the same spirit and with the same determination not to allow private interests and private profit to stand in the way of public need as was exhibited when it was necessary to produce ships, guns and aeroplanes for war.

The people have the right to expect to live in homes equipped with modern appliances. They will rightly demand well-planned homes in well-planned towns and villages.

Plans Price Control

For this and other purposes the Labor government will ask for power to prevent values created by the community being taken by the owners of land and for the acquisition by the state, on reasonable terms, of all land required by the people.

While the Labor government will abolish controls and interferences with the freedom of citizens which the end of the war render no longer necessary, it will maintain or acquire powers essential for protection of the people from exploitation and for the orderly planning of economic community life.

For some years there will be shortage of some foods and of many commodities. Controls are essential to prevent a great rise in prices and to ensure that the poorer sections of the population are able to obtain what they require. It is also a vital part of Labor's policy to keep prices level, protect savings of the people and the rights of those entitled to pension from being reduced in value by inflation.

The Labor government will frame its financial policy in such a way as to maintain confidence and prevent its opponents raising—as they have done in the past—scarcities and financial crises. The direction of the capital of the nation into those channels where it will be most fruitful of results for the common good is a function of government.

The Labor government is not prepared to leave financial matters in the hands of private interests. It believes that, as in some of the dominions, so in Britain, the central banks should be in the hands of the state.

The Labor government will not permit its policy to be frustrated by private interests. Money must be the servant, not the master, of the community. The task of turning back the economic machine from conditions of total war to those of peace is hard. There cannot be a return to things as they were before the war even if it were desirable. The conditions are different.

Won't Neglect Resources

Britain is no longer a creditor nation and many channels of trade have changed. A great effort will be needed to export in order that food and raw materials required may be purchased in exchange for our goods and services. The Labor government will help and support British industry and trade but will insist that there shall be efficiency.

It is obvious that under new world conditions Britain cannot afford to neglect her natural resources. British agriculture has made a wonderful contribution to winning the war and in so doing has rehabilitated itself. We cannot afford to have it sink back again.

Labor's policy is based on good wages for the workers and fair returns to the farmers. This involves securing steady markets and prices; an economical marketing system; application of scientific, modern methods to the land.

These things cannot be done without organization and control of the home product and food imports. Our food supplies should not be left at the mercy of speculators and financiers. Some war regulations must go, but there is much of value, notably the county agricultural committees, which should remain.

Efficiency Varies

The policy of the Labor Government may be summed up as a fair return to the producer; an ample supply of good and wholesome food at reasonable prices to the consumer; full use of the resources of science; well planned distribution, transport and marketing and a bountiful and prosperous countryside.

The other great source of wealth in Britain is coal. The actual coal deposits were nationalized a few years ago by a Conservative Government, but the industry is carried on by a number of separate companies varying greatly in efficiency. The organization of this industry has been condemned by numerous commissions, the latest of which consisted of independent technicians.

There has been constant strife between employers and workers for many years. The Labor Government will organize industry as a service with the primary purpose of supplying the nation with the source of coal, light and power, suitable compensation, of course, being paid to the owners.

A Conservative Government also brought under state control the generation and main line transmission system of electricity, while more than half the undertakings are owned by municipalities. This is also the case with gas. We propose to make the entire provision of these essentials of coal, light and heat a great national service to the community.

Comparison Damaging

Yet another industry of primary importance in supplying the material used by so many other industries is that of iron and steel. Here the process of combination has gone far but has not been accompanied by efficiency.

Very damaging comparisons have been made between the cost of the products in Great Britain and elsewhere, especially in the United States of America. The industry is ripe for national ownership.

In none of these cases will there be what is called "civil service" management. An appropriate organization designed to give scope for enterprise and good management, with direction in the na-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U. S. 'Showing World' In Agriculture, Too, By Soil Conservation

By Alan Barth

America is showing the world in agriculture as in industry. From more than a score of countries during the past few years observers have come to the United States to study soil conservation techniques developed in the Department of Agriculture under Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, one of the world's greatest living agronomists.

From India early this year, for example, came Sir William Jenkins, director of agriculture for Bombay

DR. HUGH H. BENNETT
... makes bureaucrat an accolade

Province. When that teeming land again was afflicted with one of its recurrent drouths and famines, the Governor General told Sir William to take the first possible ship to America to seek Dr. Bennett's help. He sailed the following day; spent three months at one of the Soil Conservation Service schools near Spartanburg, S. C., then went home and founded a school of his own which will turn out 300 students a year.

Soil conservation—which Dr. Bennett defines as "just good farming adjusted to the characteristics of the land"—has been practiced haphazardly as long as men have been wresting a living from the soil. But application of it on a broad, scientific basis began only about a decade and a half ago.

Exploitation Began Early

It began none too soon. The good earth of America had endured more than a century of neglect and abuse. In frontier days, land seemed limitless. Men farmed it profligately, then pushed west, where fresh fields appeared endlessly available. They left behind soil rendered sterile by ceaseless growing of the same crop, stripped of trees that kept it in place, gullied by uncontrolled rains and denuded by wind that blew it into dust.

Of approximately 400 million acres of cropland in the United States in 1930, 100 million had been rendered useless by erosion. Another 100 million acres had been seriously damaged.

Moreover, the devastating process was at work on the rest.

Turning point from soil exploitation to conservation came, in a sense, in 1929, when Congressman James Paul Buchanan of Texas procured funds for intensive governmental study of erosion. Findings were so frightening that in 1933 a Soil Erosion Service was established in the Department of the Interior, with Dr. Bennett as chief. The agency was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1935, its name changed to Soil Conservation Service.

No Quick Cure-All

The service operates on a simple principle: land varies as do individuals and each piece must therefore be used according to its capabilities and treated according to its needs.

There is no quick and easy cure-all for soil. But there are cures for inefficient, wasteful plunder of land. They involve patient education, in which farmers gradually have become willing students.

Education — the teaching of sound, practical techniques to save farms—is the sole business of Soil Conservation Service. It does not lend money to farmers or pay them to do what it suggests. It does not do any work on the land itself. It simply helps farmers who want help.

Help is extended, moreover, with a high regard for traditional independence.

"Don't ever tell a farmer to do something," is Dr. Bennett's injunction to his staff. "Go out and work with him." Perhaps this formula explains why the Soil Conservation Service, in 15 years, has developed a clientele of 3,389,000.

To get help farmers must organize themselves into soil conservation districts. Every State except Connecticut now has legislation providing for formation of such districts in response to a petition by a stipulated number of farmers and subsequent approval, through referendum, by the bulk of farm occupants within the district proposed. The service is authorized by Congress to render technical assistance only to farmers thus organized.

At present there are 1328 soil conservation districts, comprising 737 million acres. These are most heavily concentrated along the eastern seaboard, except New England, in the Southwest and South. Midwestern States also have a considerable number.

Soil conservation districts exemplify rural democracy in operation.

Established and managed by farmers themselves under State law, they are autonomous units of government in which the principles of democratic action are put to work solving problems of mutual concern. They have power in most States to require observance of land-use regulations in the interest of conserving soil and soil resources when such regulations have been adopted by popular referendum. Without such power, the negligence of a few might nullify all such efforts.

Prepares Land-Use Plan

Indeed, cooperation among farmers is the sine qua non of soil conservation. Although topography and soil characteristics of each farm present special problems, these are likely in any district to have certain common denominators, such as devastating wind erosion or the consequences of single crop planting.

Once farmers have organized, the conservation expert comes in to study their problems, talk them over, evaluate them. He sets up demonstration projects and eventually prepares for each farmer a land-use plan for his particular farm.

Behind this planning lies the work of many kinds of scientists—physiographers, climatologists, hydrologyists, soil analysts.

Before any project, great or small, can be undertaken there must be a thorough understanding of the causes and trends of existing conditions and careful evaluation of corrective methods and materials.

Judges Various Needs

In dealing with an individual farm, the soil conservationist must first determine how much should be retired from cultivation, how much requires intensive control, how much may be continued in cultivation with simple conservation measures.

Then he must figure out what portions need to be set aside for woodland—to hold water and retain the soil—what portions can be restored by dams and other devices, what portions need contouring. He must judge the need of various soils to restore vitality or for grasses to anchor them against wind erosion. He must find crops the farmer can alternate with what he has been growing and show how hillsides and slopes should be ploughed to prevent ruinous running off of rain and protected by trees or appropriate cover crops.

For farmers, of course, proof of these practices lies in production. On an average, they have resulted in a 20 per cent increase per acre. In many areas where farmers were scratching the barest subsistence they have meant the difference between destitution and prosperity, despair and dignity. And they have saved for posterity millions of acres of America's most vital resources.

But the job is by no means completed. A nation-wide survey recently completed shows more than 107 million acres need range or pasture reseeding; more than 170 million acres, contouring; more than 97 million acres, strip cropping; more than 100 million acres, terracing and water diversion.

Farmers Accept Idea

The service estimates it will take two decades to complete its basic work. After that, it will be largely a job of maintaining conservation patterns, which is the farmer's own province.

The technology is well-established and farmers are already to adopt it. In a brief 15 years, they have been sold on soil conservation by the quiet, persistent efforts and almost religious fervor of Dr. Bennett, who has devoted himself to study of soils ever since he first entered the United States Department of Agriculture as a soil chemist in 1903—one of those men who transforms the term "bureaucrat" from an epithet into an accolade.

There is nothing academic about this business. It touches the lives of all of us. For no matter how urbanized we may have become, all of us, in a sense, have our roots in the soil.

"And there is always a piece of land," observes Dr. Bennett, "somewhere back of the food we get from the trains, trucks, boats, cans and grocery stores."

Here, then, is the cornerstone to the achievement of "freedom from want." Global war and global planning have somewhat obscured this less dramatic, basic battle against nature. Nevertheless, it is a battle that must be fought and won if millions who are now hungry are to be fed—and if they are to live on this planet together in peace. The fight to hold productive soil against the onslaught of wind and rain is a fundamental part of the fight to make men free.

Diplomats Augur DeGaulle Defeat

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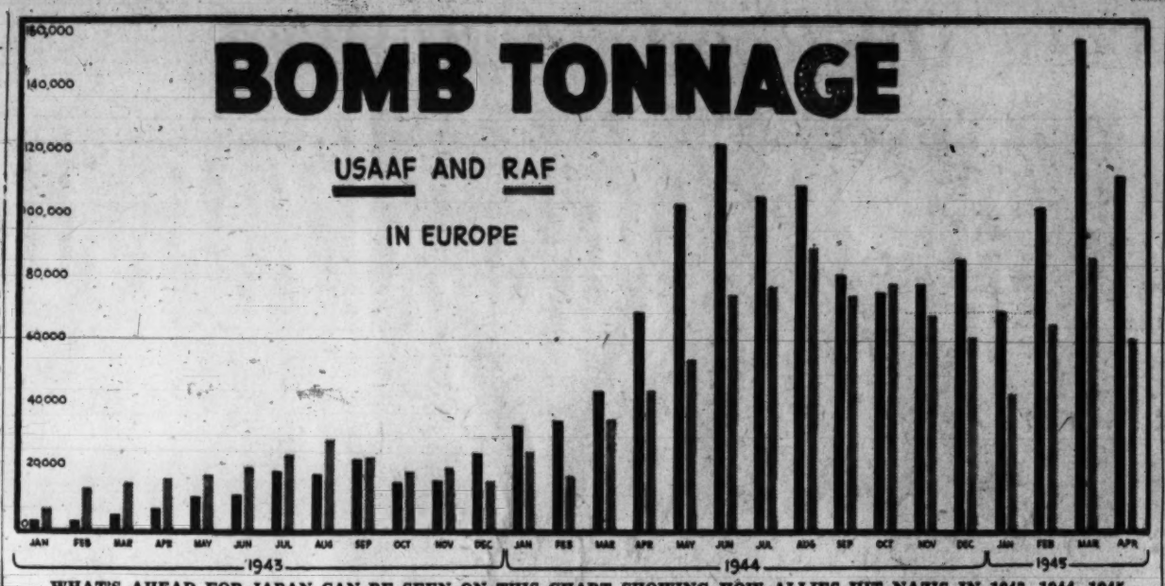
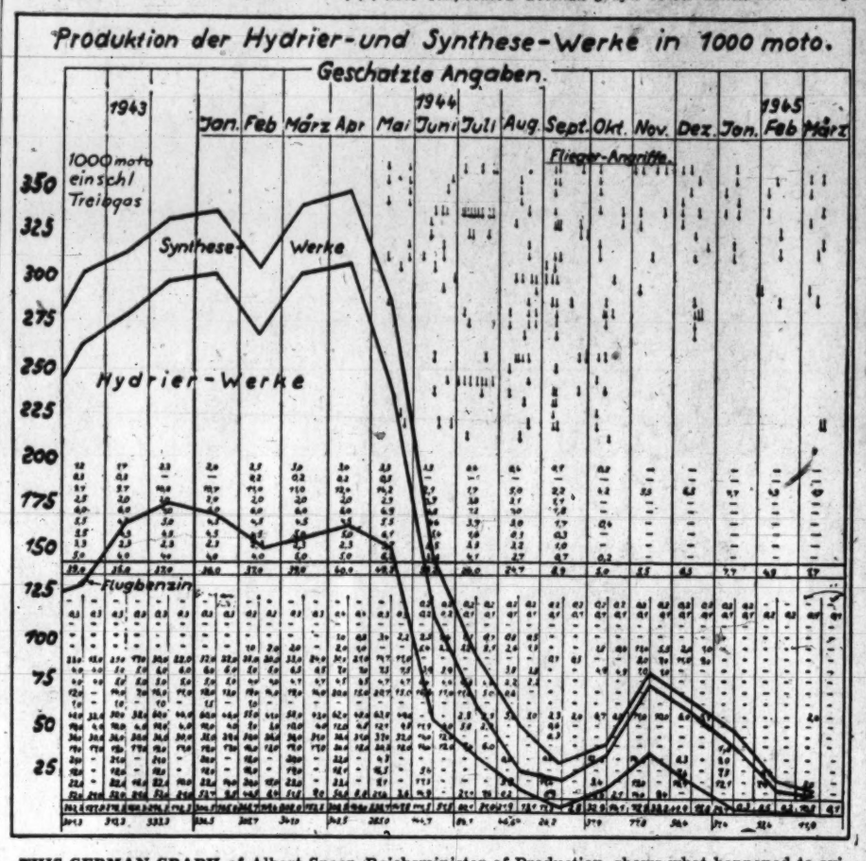
Defeat of the French Provisional Government headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in elections in October was forecast by diplomatic observers in Washington this week. They said they believed French voting would be influenced by the popular swing away from conservatism registered in British elections.

These sources advanced confident predictions the French and British governments would then draw more closely together than has been the case during rifts between De Gaulle and Churchill.



WHAT'S AHEAD FOR JAPAN CAN BE SEEN ON THIS CHART SHOWING HOW ALLIES HIT NAZIS IN 1943, 1944, 1945
... note confiscated German graph below which tells enemy's story of what happened as a result



THIS GERMAN GRAPH of Albert Speer, Reichsminister of Production, shows what happened to aviation gas (flugbenzin) as well as synthetic (synthese and hydrier-werke) as the result of Allied bombings. (Compare tonnage dropped in top chart.) Even if you can't read German, lines of graph, dropping to zero from 350 (1000 moto means monthly tons produced) tell story. Geschatzte Angaben means estimated. Flieger Angriffe means flying attacks. The small symbols are dropping bombs. Small est figures in chart are breakdown in production at various plants

Negotiations Now Or Exit a la Hitler?

Next 90 Days Will Wreck Japan

Continued from Page One

or damaged our imperial fleet to the point where we can no longer risk surface action.

"Our air force has been reduced in number of planes and available fuel to the point where interception by our fliers is the exception rather than the rule.

Kyushu Doomed

"In addition, the American Navy is mining our shipping lanes and fishing grounds to the point where food is becoming scarce.

"If this situation disturbs my colleagues let me say that my information is such that I know we have seen nothing yet.

" U. S. Army Air Force bombers have only started on the vital factors in our war economy—our oil, our steel, our railroads, our aircraft production. We must expect much more immediately and on the basis of what happened in Germany, I shudder to contemplate the consequences.

"It is only fair to warn you, gentlemen, that the Americans will be operating on the steel, coal, coke and oil plants of Kyushu with B-29's. From Okinawa to Kyushu is about the same run as from England to Berlin. Everyone knows what happened to Berlin.

"But a B-29 bomber carries five times the bomb-load of a B-17, the plane which largely wrecked Germany. Therefore a force of 600 B-29's would be equivalent to a fleet of 3000 B-17's in bomb weight. I cannot hold any hope for Kyushu industry. Prepare to write it off in the next 90 days.

"The Okinawa bombers, under the fanatic Doolittle and his Eighth Air Force, will cover everything to a line bisecting Honshu north and south. Everything north of that line will be bombed from Saipan, Guam and Tinian by the Twentieth Air Force, which we have come to know.

"It is true that at this moment our plane production is up, our gasoline reserve supplies are not being depleted because we are not meeting the enemy in the air. Our above ground peace-time storage of gasoline was 60,000,000 barrels and our present use is small because there is no civilian use and we are not supplying an army in the field.

Navy Adds Punch

"But let this demon Gen. Spaatz start on our war industry, as he will, and it will go up in smoke in 90 days.

"Our war economy is located near the water down the east shore of Honshu and Kyushu. Our railroads follow that line, most of them single track with branch lines running into the mountains. Germany had a great network of railroads. It was destroyed. Our railroads are a simple problem, simpler than those of Italy, where according to my information, enemy pilots even learned to skip bombs into tunnels. Long-range fighters can strafe our railroads from one end to the other.

"To this point I have not even mentioned the air arm of the U. S. Navy. This Navy now has 105 carriers large and small and puts 1000 fighters and bombers in the air with no trouble at all. There is great rivalry between the U. S. Army Air Force and the U. S. Navy to see which can do the greatest damage to Japan. We can look for no mercy from any quarter.

"If any of my colleagues would like to see the pictures of what American and British strategic bombing did to Germany in a few months, I will show you, unhappily.

No Guessing Needed

"I cannot conclude without reminding you all that more than 80 per cent of our heavy industry is in the home islands—in other words, our ability to wage war. It is sitting out there on what the Americans call a "milk-run line" waiting for this experienced and implacable foe."

Such a report could add that the Army Air Forces will be able to put from 7500 to 10,000 planes over Japan any day, as announced by General Doolittle. It could add that the coke and steel industries of Manchuria will be in range of B-29s from Okinawa.

The foregoing does not infer that the war with Japan will be over in 90 days. It does not assume that an invasion of the Japanese mainland will not be necessary.

It simply states Japan's ability to wage war successfully will be largely destroyed within 90 days on the basis of what was accomplished in Germany. No guessing or prophecy is necessary on that point.

What happens after that depends upon the Japanese government and/or the emperor, to whom the buck may be passed.

Attlee Outlines His Program In 'Common Man' Government

Continued from Page One

tional interest by skilled and competent personnel, will be set up.

We have had experience in Britain of various forms of public administration where business efficiency is combined with direction in the interest of the community. There are plenty of competent people able and willing to serve the country instead of private interests.

Efficiency Essential

The Labor Party will seek for powers to control monopolies and cartels which are dangerously powerful. Owing to the economics of concentration or the acquisitiveness of big business, it is time to turn private enterprise into a public service.

Labor considers that it is essential for the effectiveness of our industries and for the amenities of the citizen that internal transport should be efficient, cheap and well-coordinated. Uncoordinated transport involving too great a share of the nation's capital and labor means a heavy overhead charge for the rest of the industry. Railroad and sea transport have been brought under a single ministry during the war and made to work together. Labor proposes that there shall not be a reversion to the old anarchy again.

Labor ministers took a big part in working out the comprehensive schemes for social insurance proposed by the late government in power. It will seek to implement and improve upon them.

During the war there has been in Britain a considerable filling up of the gulf between the very rich and the very poor. This is socially desirable but also economically necessary in an age of mechanical invention. It is necessary to match mass production with mass consumption. The more equalitarian is society, the steadier is the volume of demand for commodities. Labor's financial policy will be directed to this end.

To sum up, it has been declared that the twentieth century is the century of the common man. Labor represents the common man. The war has shown how fine is the common man. Labor seeks in concert with all other nations to get security and the possibility of a good life for the common man.

Transportation which serves the whole community should, like the postal service, be owned and organized by and for the country as a whole. These are the first things which Labor will bring into national ownership.

Stresses Employment

It is this policy which on theoretical grounds is so violently opposed by the Conservatives.

There is one side of Labor's policy which needs stressing. It is not enough to make full use of the material resources of the nation. We need to use our men and women. Experience in the war has shown how few are the unemployable and how adaptable are our fellow countrymen and women. We cannot afford unemployment. Yet without planning it always exists.

Labor's policy has two sides: full employment and full use.

Proper rates of wages, adequate provision for children, sick and aged mean that there will be in the community a good distribution of purchasing power and therefore a steady market.

Yank-Chinese Tie Strange— But It Works

By International News Service

Cheng-Tu, China. — Chinese-American military relations are, to say the least, unusual.

Americans are in China, according to General Wedemeyer, to implement the policy of the United States, not to formulate or discuss that policy.

WEDEMEYER

Officers are not permitted to assist, negotiate or collaborate with Chinese political parties, activities or persons not specifically authorized. This includes discussing hypothetical aid or employment of United States resources to assist an unapproved party, activity or persons.

All of which means we have bet our money on Chiang Kai-shek's government, that we mean to stand by him.

Chiang's Boss

Further, Chiang is the boss, our men are told. American officers issue orders involving Chinese troops, abide by direct orders from Chinese officers, face punishment if harsh to Chinese civilians.

Generally, the curious partnership is working out fine. Brisk West Pointers and plain-thinking GI's sometimes go into a quiet rage over what they consider Chinese tactical or technical blundering. But on the whole, Americans have learned to deal with the Chinese.

Guilds Protect Coolies

For instance, an American officer, who by law is only permitted to give advice to a Chinese officer, can often dissuade that officer from giving an order by listing reasons why it will turn out badly; by cajolery, or by suggesting that if the order is carried out, fresh American supplies might be shunted to some other area. The latter should be done with a smile.

Thousands of coolies have been hired by Army engineers but when American overseers have berated them, they have shown they can strike, and that guild laws dating back 1500 years protect them.

One American officer recently let off steam about lack of Chinese-American cooperation. A superior replied, with mock sympathy:

"Yes . . . yes, these Chinese are pretty impossible. Sometimes they even act as if they owned this country."

The Mikado Must Go

Chinese Leader Fears U. S. Public Opinion That Favors Hirohito

Continued from Page One

ruling castes achieved this "hypnotism" of the masses. His summary is pertinent and important: "Long ago, while Germany and Italy were still picturesque agglomerations of petty states, Japan was governed by dictatorship, secret police, elite guards, suppressors of 'dangerous thoughts,' summary courts and hidden executioners. The Tokugawa shogunate, which preceded the present modernized government, was effectively totalitarian and authoritarian."

Negates Democracy

This is a correct description of the machinery which enabled Shintoism to prevail over truth even to the present day. The argument of those who favor upholding the power of the Emperor turns on the assumption that under a peace-seeking ruler Shintoism can be an asset in a reconstructed Japan. Presumably Japan will be a democratic nation. But Mr. Grew himself tells us that Shinto has been developed and maintained through the aid of summary courts, hidden executioners and so on. Its machinery is the very negation of democracy. Brutality is the essence of it. I cannot but agree with the American editorial writer who said: "The notion of using him (the Mikado) usually implies using him to establish democracy by imperial command. And that, perhaps, is the all-time high in the confusion of modern 'democratic' thinking."

Is the present Mikado the "peace-seeking" ruler needed? His advocates suggest the adventures embarked on by the militarists since 1931 were undertaken without his sanction, possibly against his wishes. It is suggested further that the Imperial General Headquarters is the real power in Japan and that the Mikado is a puppet entirely under their control . . .

This supposition has been contradicted by certain observers who hold that the Emperor is equally guilty with the Imperial General Staff, which is directly responsible to him. Edward Hunter reports that in a broadcast March 8, 1943, Japanese Imperial Headquarters frankly stated the plan of the war against the United States and Great Britain had been submitted to the Emperor for approval. When the present writer discussed the future of the Mikado in a newspaper article later, however, a broadcast from Tokyo hastened to deny the Mikado was responsible for the decision which opened hostilities.

No Two Ways

The Japanese government certainly guides the efforts of the Japanese people against the United Nations by means of imperial rescripts. They are issued in the name of Hirohito. In the eyes of the Japanese people he is the "leader-warrior." If Hirohito must be absolved in the eyes of the Japanese people from the guilt for a disastrous war by admitting that he was powerless to correct the errors of his subordinates, what will be the value of the imperial rescripts for the introduction of democracy by the Will of Heaven?

On the other hand, if from our point of view, the Emperor is in fact blameless but nevertheless so powerful a force that he must be kept and "used," why was he not able to rally the better elements among his people during the past decade and to check the militarists who were imposing policies of which he disapproved? . . . The "hands-off-the-Mikado" school cannot have it both ways. The Mikado is either a puppet and is useless for the purposes of democracy; or he is powerful and should have disciplined his militarists. He cannot be both . . .

The main hope of those who advocate retaining the Mikado and "using" him is that they will thereby be able to get rid of the militarists the easy way—that is to say, by a peaceful revolution . . .

The flaws in this policy are two and they are fatal indeed. The first is that if any group "uses" the Mikado in the future, it will not be a group of liberals, Japanese or western; it will be the group which designed the institution of the Tenno and knows how to use it—the Japanese expansionists. The second defect of this policy is that it would prevent the Japanese people from taking the government into their own hands. It would, in other words, effectively blanket the possibility of Japan becoming a democracy . . .

No Short Cut

There is no short cut to democracy. Democracy lies in the will of the people to rule themselves. Its source cannot be the will of a Mikado, whether or not he is thought to be a god. The Chinese people found this out for themselves. For centuries they were ruled by Sons of Heaven. When revolutionary forces, under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen, swept away the Chinese myths, China began her march to democracy. It cannot be otherwise in Japan . . .

I believe there are progressive and democratic elements in Japan which will welcome the opportunity to free themselves . . .

What kind of Japan do we want? The Cairo Declaration made clear Japan's 70 million people will have to live upon the islands which have been their homelands through ages past . . .

The demilitarization of Japan can be accomplished only through control of Japanese heavy industry and the chemical industries. . . . The Japanese people will have to choose the measures which will effect this reconstruction of their economy. . . .

Must Be Punished

The United Nations may have to give economic assistance to the Japanese people while they are getting on their feet. . . . We must, however, insist on severe and irrevocable military and political settlements. All war criminals must be brought to trial. . . . We shall have to suppress all so-called patriotic societies which might be used to train fanatics for a new war. The secret police must be disbanded and dispersed. The educational system must be altered. . . . There must be universal suffrage. . . .

There is one further reason why the Mikado must go. China would never cease to believe that a Japan which retained the Mikado and the system of Emperor-worship was dangerous to her peace and security. In her eyes, such a Japan would be comparable to a Germany which was allowed to retain the Fuehrer and the substance of Nazism. And an authoritarian Japan would inexorably evoke an authoritarian China . . . fulfillment of China's own democratic promise would suffer a heartbreaking setback.

The people who want to gamble on their ability to "use" the Mikado are not justified in taking such chances with the future of democracy in the Far East. Democracy, indeed, is on trial throughout the whole world. Would it survive another world war? To the Chinese people the proposal to save the Mikado is simply a signal to prepare for another conflagration.

Make Your Money's Might..

Match their Fighting Might..

You're not asked to prove your prowess in death-dealing combat as these men are doing . . . for America and you. That's their job! Yours is to add the might of your dollars to the might of our fighting men.

NOW is the time to buy more War Bonds!

The Washington Post

Industry Helps Vets 'On Road Back'

'Welcome' Only Start Of Big Plant Program

By Edward T. Folliard

Flint, Mich.—In the midst of all the talk about rehiring war veterans, one curious fact is noted out here in the Midwest: Hardly anybody seems to remember how the problem was handled in 1918-19. About all that lingers in the memory is the gay wartime song, "How you

RETURNING HERO GREETED
. . . fellow workers impressed

going to keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Paree?"

This time the problem is regarded as a challenge almost as great as the war itself.

"The war period," says C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, "will not really be over until our fighting men are all back and we have a stabilized economy with reasonably full employment."

What then lies ahead for the American fighting man when he takes the road back? What has industry done to make ready for him and put him back on a job?

Welcome Not All

General Motors, one of the world's biggest employers, began grappling with the answer back in 1943, well before Eisenhower stormed the beaches of Normandy. It has worked out a program that consists of three points, as follows:

1. A hearty welcome for the veteran.
2. A carefully thought-out plan for finding the right job for him, keeping in mind that he is older, sometimes disabled, sometimes upset emotionally and of times a better all-around man than he ever was before.
3. A follow-up system that often will mean a new and better job for the veteran, but which at the very least should result in his holding down a job that is suited to his skill and temperament.

That is the plan in outline. G. M. officials make no more claim for it than that it is a good start. They continue to think about it and work on it, while their designers and engineers toil over models of the new Buicks, Chevrolets and Pontiacs that one day will roll out to a travel-starved America.

The stupendous nature of the veterans' problem in the case of General Motors may be judged from a few figures.

Rehire 9000 Returnees

In five years, General Motors, with its 121 plants, has seen 103,000 of its employes go into the armed forces. That is nearly the size of the whole regular United States Army a decade ago, when the total number of officers and men was 137,960.

So far 9000 of that 103,000 have returned to claim their jobs with G.M., and another 26,700—veterans who never before had worked for the organization—also have been taken on. These have been the wounded, a few who have gotten out on points and those who, for one reason or another, have been released from training camps in the United States.

The "glad to have you back" policy of General Motors is not merely a patriotic gesture, dictated by gratitude. It is primarily good business. G.M. is after efficiency and discipline in its plants and it still thinks of those in the armed forces as the "flower of American youth."

Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of G.M., has remarked more than once that most businesses are alike except for people.

People Biggest Asset

"Businesses, machinery, tooling and markets are largely common instrumentalities available to many," Sloan says. "But people—there is the difference! The most important single asset of General Motors is the men and women who make up its organization."

What General Motors is trying to do in the case of war veterans may best be appreciated by leaving the big headquarters building in Detroit and going out to one of its 121 plants—as, for example, the AC Spark Plug Plant in Flint.

Here it is possible to see the plan in actual operation, and to listen to the stories about those who came back—some to make good, some to fail and some just to move on to something else.

Here, also, it is possible to get the stories of youngsters who left the AC Spark Plug division to rise spectacularly in the Army and the Navy.

William E. Bryan, for example, started to work for AC as a blue print boy at 65 cents an hour. That was in 1940, when he was 19. In April, 1942, by which time he was getting 85 cents an hour, he went into the Army Air Force as a Mustang fighter pilot. He rose to be Major Bryan of the United States Eighth Air Force, an ace with 10 Nazi planes to his credit, 8 in the air and 2 on the ground. He won the Croix de Guerre, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal and a forest of Oak Leaf Clusters.

Major Bryan, the erstwhile messenger at AC, is now 24 and still in the Air Forces, holding down a billet as director of flying with the 339th Fighter Group at Richmond, Va.

The most decorated of all Flint's heroes, Major Bryan has not forgotten his old friends at the AC plant. After his return from overseas, he dropped in to see them, and a photograph shows him, now a dashing figure, surrounded by admiring employes.

Whether Major Bryan will return to the AC plant remains to be seen. Dr. Orlo L. Crissey, director of employe vocational training; Harry A. Burnham, the veterans' coordinator, and the others certainly hope he does. They don't know yet what they would suggest for him in the way of a job, but naturally it would not be his old one of carrying around blueprints.

They think that he's shown that he has what it takes to become a leader and they think he might go far in General Motors—perhaps even become a Wilson or a Sloan.

Adviser Also Served

The AC Spark Plug division of General Motors (the name comes from Albert Champion who, with W. C. Durant, organized the company in 1908) now has approximately 12,000 employes. In five years, more than 5000 have gone into the armed services, including 100 or so girls who became Wacs or Waves.

So far only 288 have come back to work.

This is just over a third of all veterans who have obtained jobs at AC, 498 of those hired having had no previous record of service.

As stated earlier, the veteran is given a sincere welcome when he shows up in the employment office, sometimes by W. F. Milner, director of industrial relations, and sometimes by a representative of the personnel department. Next he is interviewed by Employment Manager Pailthorpe, who determines his previous training and experience and asks what kind of work he would like to do.

At this point, the applicant meets a man who may play a very important part in his career. This is Harry Burnham, coordinator of veteran service. A big fellow of 46, Burnham is a veteran of the last war with an exciting record. He was aboard the Tuscania when she was torpedoed off the Irish coast February 5, 1918, and later with the crack Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division, he fought at Chateau Therry, St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne.

Burnham tries to put the veterans at ease. If he is nervous—and he frequently is—he helps him fill out his papers. He never presses GI Joe to talk, but if he feels like it—well, Burnham will be a good listener. He finds, in a surprisingly large number of cases, that he is the first man to hear the veteran's story or, perhaps, to be shown a wound. The veteran's own family have repressed their curiosity because somebody has told them war talk should be taboo—often a silly bit of advice.

Takes Placement Tests

Next the veteran goes before Dr. Max Burnell, AC medical director, who seeks to determine whether he has any physical limitations. and in this connection, it should be mentioned that H. W. Anderson, General Motors vice president in charge of personnel, has laid down this rule: "A successfully placed handicapped worker ceases to be handicapped from the standpoint of earnings or productivity."

After the medical examination, the veteran goes through a series of placement tests worked out by Dr. Crissey, an industrialist psychologist, who heads the AC educational department.

These tests consist of fitting pieces in a sort of jig-saw, putting together the parts of a bicycle bell, reading blueprints, or performing other tasks designed to supplement information about the veteran's aptitudes, skill, personality and vocational interests.

All this time a record has been building up. The information that it contains about the veteran is called a "profile."

Now there is a meeting of the AC plant's advisery placement committee made up of Veterans' Coordinator Burnham, Educational Director Crissey, Medical Director Burnell, Safety Director Carl Heineke and others. The veteran's record is before them and it is their task to place him in a job for which they believe he is best fitted.

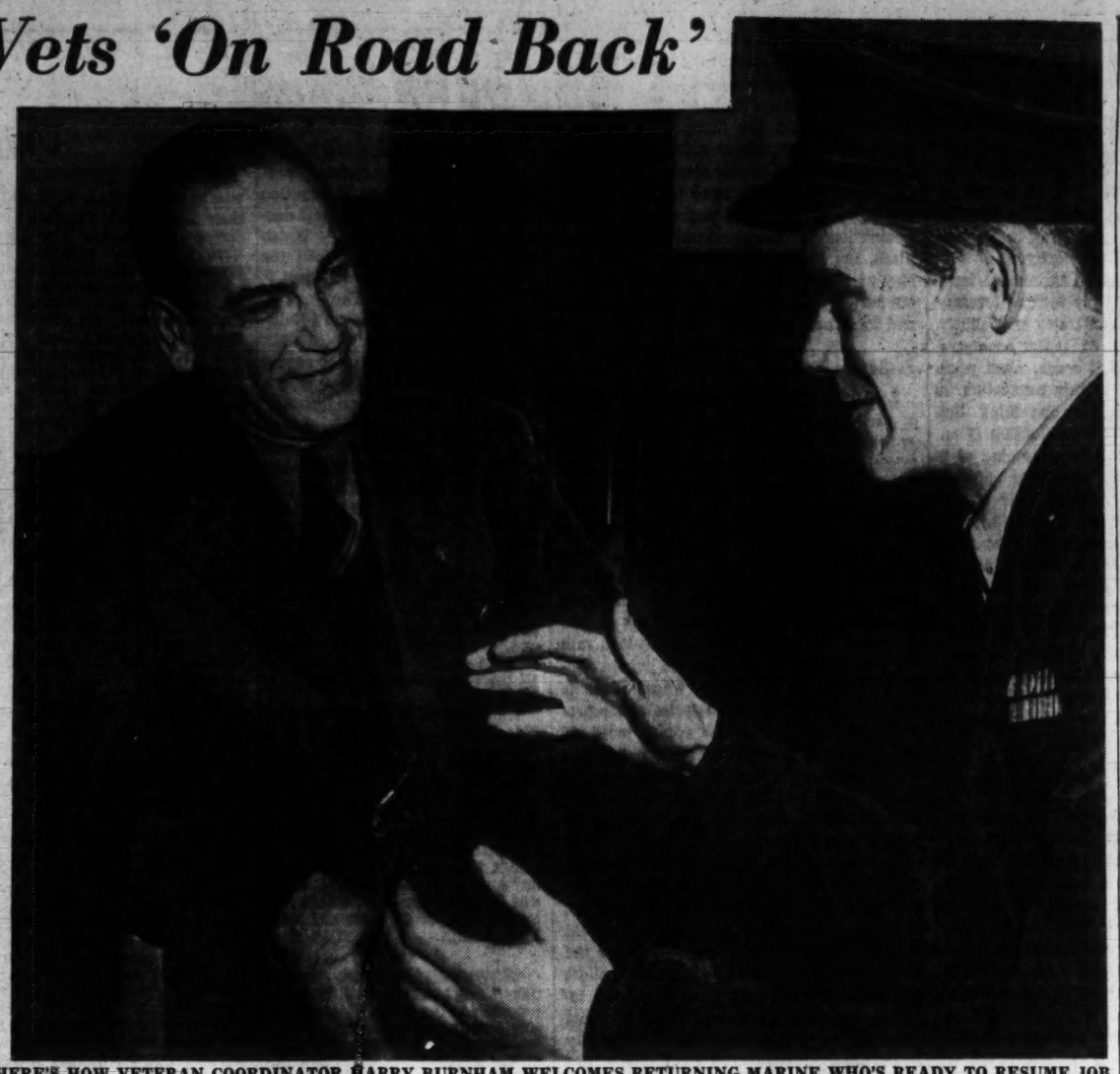
Therapy Wonderful

GI Joe now is approaching the end of the road back. Coordinator Burnham takes him to that part of the plant to which he has been assigned and introduces him to the foreman. This foreman—as well as the thousands of other foremen in General Motors — has been instructed to take a sincere interest in the veteran. In the case of a disabled veteran, the foreman may never transfer him to different work without approval of medical and safety directors and Burnham.

The most important part of the program, in the opinion of AC officials, comes next—the "follow-up." The veteran's progress is observed carefully, but not in such a way that he has the feeling of being a marked man. Often it is found that two or three years in the Army or Navy has brought about significant changes.

In this and other G. M. plants, it has been found that some erstwhile machine workers, either because of physical disabilities or new interests, now are better suited

Continued on Page 5, Column 1



HERE'S HOW VETERAN COORDINATOR HARRY BURNHAM WELCOMES RETURNING MARINE WHO'S READY TO RESUME JOB
. . . hale, hearty, a veteran himself, this leader understands problems and inspires faith of men

All 48 States Set Up Units To Help GIs

Chicago (AP).—New legislation has given all 48 States either an office, department or agency to administer veterans' affairs, the Council of State Governments has reported.

New State agencies were established, or existing bureaus reorganized into State veterans' offices, by legislatures of 15 States this year. Others had taken action in 1943 and 1944.

Helps Reorientation

The 15 States were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia.

Alabama's Legislature set up an agency to help reorient veterans to civilian life and appropriated $350,000 to finance it. Arkansas established a State veterans' officer and appropriated $95,000 a year to pay salaries of service officers in each of the State's 75 counties.

Reorganizes Program

Indiana's new department was established especially to aid discharged veterans in obtaining benefits to which they are entitled from State and Federal governments.

New York approved a series of laws reorganizing the State program of assistance to veterans. They established a permanent State division of veterans' affairs in the executive department with an initial appropriation of $2,285,000.

Kansas also provided for local as well as State administration, authorizing county commissioners of any county to employ a "veterans' agent," the agent to be a veteran.

Other forms of local veterans' offices were set up in Minnesota, Oregon and Wisconsin.

Eire Catches Isles' Fever For 'Change'

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Dublin.—The return to party politics in Britain appears to have had a moonlike effect on the long-sluggish rivalries in the Dail, Eire's equivalent of the American House of Representatives.

DE VALERA

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's opening signal of the United Kingdom contest—his statement that a Labor victory would mean Gestapo rule for Britain — was no more highly thought of in Catholic Eire than elsewhere.

Like the British, bound in the decorous bonds of a party truce for the duration, the Irish had something from which to shake free. That was the emergency powers act of 1940 and its rule of censorship that equals the stringency of any totalitarian state.

Respond to Chance

With its revocation came the invigorating knowledge that any word uttered in the Dail would or could be published, and the Deputies, those of the opposition anyway, have responded.

There is no evident lust for a general election as yet. There was a reassuring pattycake version of a poll last year. With the war still on, it was a listless affair and a victory for Premier Eamon de Valera.

But the opposition now appears to be practicing the scales with vigor.

Story of England's Defense Finally Told

By Russell C. Landstrom

London, (AP).—When France fell and 250,000 men of the British army retreated, the world wondered why Hitler did not march against England. He did not risk an invasion, military authorities here believe, because it would have failed.

When Churchill said his people would fight on beaches, in streets, fields and hills, he meant literally that it might be that primitive a fight.

Just how bad things were—and how the nation rebounded—can now be told.

In the critical days after Dunkerque, Great Britain had not one reserve division properly equipped for battle. But four or five additional divisions were equipped quickly. By fall, 1940, Great Britain had a reasonably good force, well trained and morale was "absolutely colossal."

Mount Museum Gun

After Dunkerque total tanks scarcely could have exceeded 50. Here again, the nation got going quickly and by fall had one complete armored division, which was sent to Africa. Training continued intensively and by winter there were sufficient armored units to weld into divisions.

The BEF in France lost practically all its antiaircraft equipment. London's antiaircraft defenses even included one ack-ack gun from the last war, taken from the Imperial War Museum and mounted on Westminster Bridge over the Thames

In the main, homeguard weapons were few and crude:

Some had picks and axes, some drilled with wooden guns, But the guard grew into a staunch arm of defense, and by March 1, 1943, attained an enrollment of 1,790,000 of whom 120,000 were antiaircraft personnel.

Defenses sprang up with great speed everywhere. Military authorities had, as they put it, to be "quite ruthless."

"People naturally didn't like it when we said we should have to put a pillbox in their drawing room, but it had to be done," said one officer.

The Britons themselves were fooled by some of their camouflaged defenses. An information booth in Trafalgar Square, a newsstand near Westminster Abbey, suburban grocery, tobacco shop, curiosity shop near a bridge on a high road through Middlesex, dummy garage on the Cornish coast—all were designed as points of resistance.

Another pillar of defense was an underground organization embodying thousands schooled to fight behind German lines if Britain were invaded.

Blitz Biggest Blunder

"Had we lost the Battle of Britain, the Germans would have landed here, or have tried to, but it would have been no pushover," an officer commented. "You can't land on a well-defended shore unless you have complete air superiority—and the Germans never had that."

They would have lacked naval as well as air superiority.

For years to come Britons will argue whether the German 1940 air attacks really prevented invasion. The Air Ministry merely says the raids on London were one of Germany's biggest blunders.

Had the Germans, instead of aiming their blitz at London, continued their hammering of fighter fields, they might have had a chance.

The Battle of Britain, by official record, started on August 8, 1940. The British fighter command was then at its weakest, but the battle also left German air power at its lowest.

Total German aircraft shot down between June 17 and September 21 stood at 2307 planes against 591 British.

Flame Barrage Built

In early June, 1940, Great Britain had 45 fighter squadrons; by August 10, 55 squadrons; on November 3, 59 squadrons. Their strength still is a secret.

When the invasion threat was imminent, the coasts were ringed with a land and sea petroleum flame barrage which would have given the invaders a fiery reception.

If the Germans had invaded, the War Office, Air Ministry, Admiralty and Parliament would have evacuated at least some departments. The government twice prepared to leave London, at the time of the invasion scare and again when the V-weapons came, and some sections of the services actually did move out.

Washington, in Britain's worst time, invited the British government to evacuate its fleet to the United States, but Prime Minister Churchill declined. The government never considered moving to Canada.

When the flying bombs banged over in summer, 1944, considerable war work went underground and evacuation of London civilians became greater than in blitz days. The government expected the rocket attacks on London would be worse than they were. However, if the Pas de Calais and other V-weapon launching sites had not been captured when they were, a much more extensive evacuation of London admittedly would have been necessary.

Potsdam Parley High Point for Passengers—But Strictly Routine to Famed USS Augusta

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.

Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

The Potsdam Conference may stand as a highlight in the lives of Harry Truman, Jimmy Byrnes and others, but for the USS Augusta her role must have seemed strictly routine. Few men, and fewer ships, have played a part in so many situations vital to the United States as has this cruiser, built when margins in the stock market seemed more important than margins in sea power.

In her 14 years she has been involved in a succession of international incidents, has carried two Presidents, a Prime Minister of England and the flag of many admirals, and has faced the cannon fire of at least three foreign nations.

Heads 'Battleship Row'

The 10,000-ton vessel, authorized by Congress in 1924, made her shakedown cruise in 1931. Her first diplomatic role was a goodwill mission to Australia in 1934, to participate in Melbourne's centennial celebration.

Less than a year later the Japanese were accusing the United States because she was building up to the Washington Conference 5-5-3 naval ratio of "preparations for aggressive warfare," and the Augusta led a peaceful flotilla for a month's goodwill visit to Tokyo and Kobe.

In July, 1937, the Japanese issued their famous Peiping ultimatum, demanding withdrawal of all Chinese troops west of that city. American refugees were trying to escape Shanghai. American ships were fired on (both sides said accidentally) and the Augusta took her place at the head of "battleship row" in the Whangpoo River flying the flag of Admiral Harry Yarnell.

HERE USS AUGUSTA LIES OFF SHANGHAI IN FALL, 1937
. . . smoke of Sino-Jap war hung close to her then

The Japanese asked Admiral Yarnell to move. He refused. That night a Japanese shell killed one of the Augusta's crew, injured 18 more. Technically, it wasn't an enemy shell. But it was first blood aboard the Augusta.

Carries Patton Across

The Augusta was the center of seething incidents for some time, but had a little fun back in 1938. Taking High Commissioner Paul McNutt back to the Philippines she cut eight hours off the 47-hour record for the run from Shanghai to Manila.

The Augusta was busy for three years as the "China incident" ebbed and rose. Then, in August, 1941, under an awning on the deck, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt met off Newfoundland and there came from the Augusta messages of import for the world, and of doom for Hitlerism, and a light for peoples—the Atlantic Charter.

The Japanese claimed to have sunk the Augusta in 1942, but the cruiser still had work to do.

In late October, 1942, she put out into the Atlantic, flying the flag of Admiral Henry Hewitt and with Gen. George S. Patton, jr., aboard. Ten days later she was off Casablanca, taking part in the invasion of Africa.

The bombers were supposed to have finished off the ships in the harbor, but the crippled Jean Bart still was able to fire. The French ship let go just as General Patton was preparing to land. For hours the Augusta fought her greatest fight against a nation her crew called friend.

Attacks at Normandy

On June 6, 1944, she again was a flagship, this time for "the western naval force," and under Admiral Alan G. Kirk. She moved to attack beside 4000 other warships of the greatest Allied navy in history. It was D-Day in Normandy.

Soon the Augusta moved off for andother job: providing cover for the invasion of southern France.

Carrying American representatives to Potsdam may have been a secure interlude, but there's a good chance the Augusta will be found again just where she began—having trouble with the Japanese.

Balkans Flare Again As Yugoslavs Protest Greek, Turkish Actions

By William B. King

Belgrade, (AP).—The Balkan peninsula once again is becoming a house divided against itself, with tension rising particularly between Yugoslavia on one side and Greece and Turkey on the other.

As locally published frontier reports tell of continued fights across the Macedonian border from Greece, the Belgrade press has heightened the tempo of its criticism of the Greek government and flung the epithet "Fascist" at Turkey.

The leaders of Yugoslavia make no bones about their belief that the future of the nation lies in close ties with Russia and that the Balkan federation which they envisage for the future must follow the same course. This is the essential factor of Yugoslav distrust toward Greece and Turkey, neither of which is under the Russian influence that dominates the remainder of the Balkans.

Viewpoint Expressed

There was close coordination between Marshal Tito's partisans and the Greek leftwing ELAS forces in preliberation days, and this country frankly announced that fact when British arms helped to prevent the Leftists gaining power in the neighboring Greek state.

Tito expressed the current Yugoslav official viewpoint July 8, when he described Greece as "downtrodden by a reactionary government." In this country's view, Greece cannot rejoin the Balkan family until the defeated Left gains the ascendency.

Borba, the Yugoslav Communist Party organ, tossed Turkey into the "Fascist" category in an editorial July 19 which denied that Turkey's eleventh hour declaration of war was sincere or was "a reflection of a true turnover in Turkish policy."

Events since, Borba said, "prove that Turkey has remained what she was during her collaborationist 'neutrality'—one of the bastions of Fascism and a strongpoint of international pro-Fascist reaction."

Criticism Continues

Even stronger words followed: "Turkish reactionaries are giving wholehearted help to the criminal acts of Greek imperialists against neighboring Balkan nations, hoping to cause a war in the Balkans and in Europe so as to alter the existing conditions of alliance among the United Nations."

"For this reason," added the Communist paper, "Turkish reactionary circles today are walking arm in arm with Greek monarchial Fascists in a 'Greco-Turkish Aegean bloc' which evidently is aimed at the democratic Balkan nations."

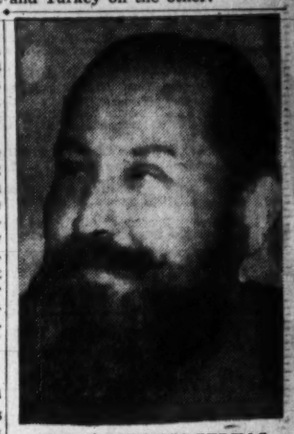
The Yugoslav press criticism of Greece has been going strong for more than a month. It is only fair to say, however, that Greek terrorist tactics against Slavs in Greek Macedonia have been going on longer than that.

A visit to the frontier convinced me that the terror actually exists—although it perhaps has been exaggerated by the Belgrade press and by the refugees themselves.

The methods the Greeks have been using to clear their side of the frontier of dissident elements can have no justification. However, there are explanations which go far back in history.

Earn Further Enmity

When the mass exchange of populations took place in the Balkans following the first World War, many Slavs chose to remain in Greece. Then, during the recent Bulgar occupation on behalf of the Germans, many Greek Slavs announced themselves as Bulgarian nationals and cooperated with the invaders. This may have saved them from the atrocities of the program to "Bulgarize" all Macedonia—which is split between Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—but it did not endear them to their Greek neighbors.



GREEK RIGHTIST ZERVAS
. . . makes easy target

As partisan movements grew throughout the Balkans many men of Slavic families, even some who had collaborated at first, fled to the woods to fight. Some joined Tito's partisans and some the ELAS. Thus, these people earned themselves further enmity of the present powers in Greece, who count as enemies all who participated in Leftist liberation movements.

A third factor in Greek distrust of the Slavs is the revival of the age-old cry for Macedonian autonomy. This movement, which dates from before the Ottoman Empire, has a tremendous appeal to Macedonians. There is no official backing for such a scheme, however, since it would involve hacking large slices from both Greece and Bulgaria.

For a Slav in Greece to speak of a united Macedonia is enough to convince a Greek that he is a dangerous and undesirable citizen.

Fear Military Action

The Yugoslav press puts the blame for persecutions squarely on the Greek government and singles out for special tirades the old Greek general, Napoleon Zervas, who headed the Greek Rightist liberation force, EDES. Zervas flopped badly in fighting both the Germans during the occupation and the ELAS in the civil war and is an easy target.

It is interesting, however, that few of the refugees I talked with agreed on who was carrying out the persecutions. They blamed everyone from the Greek army to released collaborators. Hatreds, always strong in the Balkans, thrive in the frontier regions and it is likely that much of the trouble stems simply from a collection of old grudges that fan traditional hatreds.

Although Allied observers here had feared the tense situation might lead to military action—or at least to armed incidents on the frontier—I saw no evidence of preparations for widespread military operations on the Yugoslav side of the border.

This observation was backed up by Tito's declaration that "we do not give in to provocations by reactionaries."

Constantly tightening the tension between Greece and Yugoslavia is the expansionist program favored by many highly placed Greeks, which would add most of Macedonia to Greece and would take over at least half of Albania.

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Air Tragedy

Full details of the cost in human lives resulting from the bomber crash that fired New York City's loftiest structure are lacking at the time of writing. However, it appears that the number of fatalities is not extraordinarily high compared with losses in many less spectacular crashes of civilian airplanes. The feature of this crash that distinguishes it from other air tragedies involving large numbers of civilians is that it brought sudden and horrible death to people at work in an office building considered virtually immune from destruction except in the event of an enemy raid on the Atlantic Coast. That is a sobering thought that we hope will not be forgotten when the shock and excitement of the moment have subsided. For in the world of tomorrow air transport is going to expad rapidly. Unless prompt steps are taken to assure its development along sound, safe lines, countless lives and much property are certain to be sacrificed before we arrive at a really protective system of regulation.

The use of aircraft as lethal weapons in this war has tended to produce a certain callousness toward loss of life from air accidents, even when those accidents occur far from combat zones. Today, for example, the same local newspapers that carried accounts of the New York disaster reported several nearby accidents that in prewar days would have attracted wide attention. In one case a young boy from Alexandria riding past an airport on his bicycle was injured—happily not seriously—by a private airplane approaching a landing field. In another case a man and wife in a private plane crashed and were killed.

Studies and analyses are currently being made of the outlook for postwar air transportation. Naturally enough, discussion and speculation revolve largely about the technical and financial problems connected with the expansion of air transport, and the extent to which commercial airlines and contract carriers may take away business from surface carriers. These are decisive factors that have to be considered, of course, in planning for the future and deciding when and where to extend existing airlines and lay out new airfields. However, there is a factor of paramount importance that should condition all such planning—that is, regard for the comfort and safety of the population. Ill-located landing fields, unregulated travel by privately licensed plane owners, night flying and flying at low altitudes in bad weather create serious hazards. Even if property and lives are not destroyed, noise and confusion may killed sleep and impair efficiency.

For reasons of health and safety we hope, therefore, that the postwar development of our airways will not be viewed solely as a problem for technologists and cost accountants. Air traffics will come into its own sooner, we believe, and be of infinitely greater service to the public if its development is not forced, with resultant increases in accidents.

Relief For Russia

The hardest thing to understand about the Soviet request for aid from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is its timing. UNRRA officials have been trying to find out if the Russians wanted their assistance ever since the organization was first established. They had about come to the conclusion that the U. S. S. R. intended to shift for itself and had budgeted their funds accordingly. The Russian request, coming at this late date, seriously upsets UNRRA's planning.

The total resources of the international relief agency, counting all contributions authorized as well as appropriated, amount to $1,800,000,000. Commitments already made for aid to Albania, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Italy and Ethiopia, together with expenses entailed in the handling of displaced persons in western Europe, come to about a billion and a half. Moreover, China has put in a request, now being considered, for assistance amounting to 900 million dollars. When Russia's bid for 700 millions is added to this, it can readily be seen that the agency will have to go back to its contributing governments for additional funds. The United States, wealthiest of the contributors, which has already authorized $1,350,000,000 and appropriated 800 millions of this amount, will probably be asked to chip in an additional half billion.

These are, to be sure, huge figures. But then the destruction wrought by this most terrible of wars has been huge beyond calculation. Vast areas of China will stand in need of reconstruction. And all the western portions of the Soviet Union, overrun by a ruthless invader, defended by a people who showed no hesitation in applying a scorched earth policy to their own land, and then ravaged by the retreating enemy, will have to be entirely rebuilt. A generous contribution to people such as these who have borne the worst brunt of the war is no act of philanthropy but simply the payment of a debt of honor and the only way to reestablish a world market of prosperity.

It is a part of the UNRRA agreement, however, that no country is to receive international aid unless it demonstrates an inability to provide the foreign exchange necessary to pay for the supplies it needs. Just what the Soviet position is in this connection is difficult to determine. For one thing, the extent of its current gold production is an unknown factor. It will be something of a new departure if the Russians permit UNRRA officials to scrutinize their affairs and supervise the distribution of aid. But the really tough problem is to find the fuel, food and other supplies the Russian people need. UNRRA has already encountered more than enough difficulty in buying foodstuffs and other essential goods for the countries to which it is now committed. These, not money, are the stuff that real relief is made of. Russia, as well as our other allies, is entitled to a fair share of all that can be made available, but no more.

Academies For Defense

An editorial suggestion in *The Post* that the Navy Department consider establishment of a second Naval academy on the Pacific Coast has received warm indorsement from Mr. Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco. "I can assure you," Mr. Lapham declared in a telegram to this newspaper, "that we would welcome a second Naval academy on the Pacific Coast and particularly in the San Francisco Bay area which, after all, is the central point of Navy operations on the Pacific Coast."

Without pressing the claim of San Francisco against rival welcomes which may come from points all the way from San Diego to Seattle, we commend this invitation to the Navy's attention as an alternative to expansion of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It is an alternative which is more honorable than the proposed employment of the Navy's great power of eminent domain to seize the historic campus of St. John's College. And it is also an alternative which has the support of many practical considerations.

Before entering into plans for expansion or duplication of its facilities for training officers, however, the Navy would do well to give some thought to the nature and direction of the training they are to receive. Thus far, apparently, the hierarchs have merely reasoned that what was good enough for them will be good enough for their children. And among the legacies they seem determined to pass on is the tradition that only men schooled in the hallowed halls of the academy at Annapolis can be considered fit to command our future fleets.

We wonder whether this is really so. A good many Army officers held the same view respecting the United States Military Academy at West Point. Yet it was a piece of great good fortune for the country to have as Chief of Staff during the war years a graduate of Virginia Military Institute. Perhaps competing academies in both services would prove stimulating.

A more basic consideration is that the services ought not to be in competition with one another. General Eisenhower has already spoken eloquently for establishment of a single department of national defense. But if so sound a consolidation is to be realized, the whole concept of specialized undergraduate training must be revised. No doubt there will be need for advanced schooling in specialized techniques once men are assigned to one or another of the service branches. Prior to that, however, the need will be for a broad and sound general education which will give embryo officers an understanding of their country's place in world affairs and an understanding of the values they are being prepared to defend. We shall need for this purpose more academies. But they do not necessarily have to be located at Annapolis or at West Point nor even patterned upon either.

It may be that in the peacetime future we shall select our officers as we learned to select them during this war on the democratic basis of officer candidate schools made up of men raised from the ranks. The system has many advantages over a professional officers' corps trained in exclusive schools and refreshed only by the sons of professional officers. If we turn to such a course, we shall have more need than ever for institutions such as St. John's College which have higher academic standards than the service schools have ever attained. This is an apt time for planning the defense system of the future. Planning should take precedence over any hasty, unconsidered expansion of the system we have accepted in the past.

Congressional Junkets

Not all the trips abroad made by members of Congress during the past year or so can be called "junketeering." A number of them have been very much in the line of duty; and some have been extremely fruitful in the understanding of foreign problems they have developed among the travelers. Sympathy for our allies and for the hardships they have endured has no doubt been enhanced in Congress by the first-hand reports which some of our legislators brought home. But the percentage of "junkets," perhaps negligible at first, has lately grown so high as to make very much in order the rather loose prohibition which President Truman recently placed on conducted tours for Congressmen.

It is estimated that about 100 members of the House had arranged official and unofficial foreign trips during the summer recess. They can still go, of course. But unless their missions have been specifically approved by the House, they will be obliged to go at their own expense. We should not be altogether astonished if this edict somewhat diminished the number of voyagers overseas. Travel, under current conditions, while broadening, is also costly. And nothing curbs wanderlust more effectively than consultation with one's pocketbook. If the diminution of congressional travel takes place, the loss of the legislators forced to stay at home may prove to be the gain of our service officers who have had to entertain and feed them overseas.

Bad Bill

Last week House and Senate quietly passed a piece of special legislation on behalf of growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco which we view with alarm. It constitutes a precedent of some danger to the American economy. For the bill would permit loans to be made on tobacco products far above their parity prices. Specifically, it directs the CCC to advance loans to producers who agree to maintain marketing quotas (also provided for in this measure) up to 75 per cent of the loan rate for burley tobacco. During the debate Senator Barkley of Kentucky, whose State is one of the two chief beneficiaries of the proposal, explained that the parity price of burley tobacco is about 32 cents per pound and the loan rate for burley is 90 per cent of that figure, or close to 29 cents. The new formula would, therefore, permit loans on dark tobaccos equal to three fourths of 29 cents, or about 21½ cents. The parity price on dark-fired tobaccos is about 15 cents; hence under existing 90 per cent loan formulas, based on parity prices, the loan rate would amount to only 13½ cents. But under the new formula the loan would fall not far short of current market prices for dark-fired tobaccos, averaging between 24 and 25 cents per pound, and it would be far above parity levels.

Some very plausible arguments were advanced in support of this special legislation in the course of the Senate debate. For instance, it was stated that during the period selected for computing parity payments prices for dark tobaccos were abnormally low. Stress was also laid on the need of stabilizing the production and price of dark tobaccos in relation to other tobacco types through reimposition of quotas and through the proposed price-sustaining loans. The market for dark tobaccos, which are used for smoking and chewing, not for cigarettes, is largely an export market, and it was argued that producers need special encouragement to continue growing these tobaccos in order to provide a basis for a revived postwar export trade.

On the other hand, critics point out that by changing the parity loan formula to favor one class of producers the door will be thrown open to similar requests from producers of other crops who will come forward to demand higher loans. Moreover, special legislation of this type provides ammunition for critics of the farm program who maintain that we need to raise prices of agricultural products by general liberalizing formulas assuring profits for farmers everywhere. Thus Senator Wherry has called our attention to the exceptionally favorable treatment accorded the dark-tobacco growers and asserts that it is just one of many attempts to accomplish through special legislation or subsidies what should have been accomplished by his rejected amendment "on the profit-motive basis." To that we can only reply that we object to this special legislation all the more because it provides grist for the mills of those who, like Senator Wherry, are trying to wreck the agricultural price-control system by substituting loose cost-of-production formulas for parity formulas in setting ceiling prices for farm products.

Quota For India

One piece of business which the House of Representatives left unfinished is the bill, introduced by Representative Celler and favorably reported by the Committee on Immigration, to permit natives of India to enter the United States on a quota basis and to become naturalized citizens. This may not seem an urgent matter; it is nevertheless an important one, and the more quickly we can correct an unjust discrimination against one of our Allies, the better it will be for our relations with the world and with our own consciences.

The proposal is simply to put Indians upon the same basis as Chinese—which is to say, since repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts, upon the same basis as people in other parts of the world. This would mean that Indians could immigrate to this country, and in time become citizens if they wished, within the limits of quota arrangements established by Congress. The quota contemplated for India would allow the entry of only about 70 Indians a year. But as in the case of Chinese, the removal of a discriminatory exclusion would be at once a valued gesture of good will and a belated demonstration that we do not intend to practice at home the sort of racism we have struggled to overcome abroad.

DEATH OF A DREAMER

Franklin D. Roosevelt, 12 April, 1945

He was a man such as the gods would be
If gods were men. He was to other men
A leader so above that he could see
The prayers they raised and then that far again.
He was a bill of numbers, strung like stars
Above the earth to shine for years to come,
And nowhere was there auditor of ours
To draw a line and find his totalled sum.

That he was mortal now we know full well,
For he has passed, and there is such a space
Where once he dreamt the very heavens tell,
And often from their high celestial place
The stars will drop like tears upon the sod
to mourn the one so richly gone to God.

HAROLD APPLEBAUM

Doctrine Of Nullification

A Communication

AN ENGLISH statesman proclaimed the American Declaration of Independence "the greatest document in human history." Which shows that he had not read the Sermon on the Mount or Robert F. Campbell's letters to *The Post*, or my disquisition on Calhoun's Nullification philosophy, which Mr. Campbell, with that decent regard for truth which inspires scholars, calls a "constitutional rigmarole."

Like most people who have read and studied the Declaration, and meditated on its philosophy, when it comes to finding out the mind of the Creator on the question of the equality of "all men," I prefer to follow the teachings of Moses and Jesus and St. Paul rather than those of the infidel philosopher, Mr. Jefferson certainly thought that a Hottentot or a moron was not his equal, and the Bible teaches us that a bad man is not the equal of a good one. If he were, then all the revelations in Scripture are false.

I find myself in agreement with Mr. Campbell on one thing. If it is true that the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions represented "not so much a constitutional as a social philosophy," then the teaching of such American history will not produce "a safe, sound and conservative electorate." One of the very things that sprang the Committee on American History into being was the distortion of American history as expressed in this and similar teachings.

"NOWHERE in these resolutions," says Mr. Campbell, "is there support for the alleged rights of a single State to disobey the laws of the Union." But they enunciate no such false doctrine. Have the States which formed the Union no rights which the Federal Government is bound to respect? That is the issue. As stated in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, and later by Calhoun, the question was that the Federal Government had no right to pass laws that were inimical to the rights of the States. Madison expressed this plainly when he said, in the Virginia Resolutions, "that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact (the Constitution), the States who are parties thereto have the right, *and are in duty bound*, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."

Now this may be "constitutional rigmarole," but it is certainly the Nullification doctrine or philosophy of John C. Calhoun. He wanted South Carolina to protect herself against what he conceived to be an unconstitutional tariff law. In his original draft of the Kentucky Resolutions, Jefferson went the full length of proposing that each State should "take measures of its own for providing that neither these acts nor any others of the general Government, not plainly and intentionally authorized by the Constitution, should be exercised within their respective territories." The fact that he dissented from his own philosophy in his old age, and that Madison, at the end of his life, called Nullification "this preposterous and anarchical pretension," does not alter the more important fact that both, when in the prime of manhood and while the Union was but 10 years of age, declared that the States had the right to protect themselves "within their respective territories" from powers assumed by the Federal Government which they had not granted to it. This may be an "undemocratic theory," as Mr. Campbell calls it, but nonetheless it was enunciated by them.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION was before the States for adoption, its opponents urged that the Federal Government would claim to exercise powers under and by virtue of the "general welfare" clause of the preamble to the Constitution. But Madison, in the Federalist (No. XLI), treated this objection as chimerical and almost beneath contempt. He did not suppose, for a moment, that anyone could be so absurd as to place such a construction on that clause. "No stronger proof could be given of the distress under which these writers labor for objections than their stooping to such a misconception," said he. No one could be such a fool as to derive any power from that clause.

Alexander Hamilton, however, was just such a fool. Within two years after the adoption of the Constitution, he brought in his great Report on Manufactures and based the authority for the law it called for on the "general welfare" clause. Did James Madison thunder against this assumption of power as unconstitutional? We shall see.

In his celebrated report of 1800, on the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, he alluded to the astonishing assumption of power, which, in 1791, Hamilton had put forth in his report on the Protection of Manufactures, and tells us that when it was laid before Congress, it was received without a murmur or whisper of opposition from any member of that assembly of lawgivers and protectors of the liberties of America. But he does not tell us that James Madison was a member of that very Congress, and sat dumb as an oyster while that law was being passed.

Of what value, then, is James Madison's opinion against Nullification, which he had indorsed in 1799?

Mr. Campbell is professor of American history at George Washington University. I suggest that he take his history from the original documents and not from Professor Commager's books. If he does, he will be doing his students a great favor, and the cause of truth a signal service.

DAVID RANKIN BARBEE,
Secretary, Committee On American History.
Washington, July 20.

Agreement On Divided Austria

By Andre Visson

United Nations' Inside Front

AUSTRIAN PROBLEMS, as was to be expected, have found their place at the Potsdam Conference, where the Big Three have this week approved the agreement drafted early in July by the European Advisory Council, on the joint government of Austria, pending its restoration as an independent nation.

A basis has been laid for the solution of a political problem which may be of pivotal importance for the future of all central Europe. Diplomatic observers in Washington welcome the Big Three agreement on Austria as an extremely encouraging factor for the re-establishment of Europe. At the same time, however, they point out that a proper solution of Austrian problems, which may prove to be one of the keys to such reestablishment, has yet to be found. They also point out that while the agreement of the Big Three on Austria was made possible by the division of that country into four occupation zones (France also having a zone in addition to the zones of the Big Three), the division of a small country into four different administrative zones will make a proper solution of Austria's economic problems still harder.

THE ECONOMIC problems appear, however, to be of paramount importance for Austria's political future. Having lost, after the last war, all the possessions of the Hapsburg empire, Austria could not adjust herself to a proper place in the modified economy of central and southeastern Europe. Hitler brutally solved Austria's economic problems by incorporating her into his Third Reich. The collapse of the Third Reich made it possible for the Allies to put Austria back on the road to independence. But this independence cannot be assured without a proper solution of Austrian economic problems. And those problems now appear to be more difficult and complex than they were before the war.

An Austria, politically independent of Germany, must also be independent of her economically. Her economic structure is such, however, that she must be integrated into some greater economic group. Geographically it would be logical for Austria to find her place in a Danubian federation. But most, if not practically all, countries which could form a Danubian federation are likely to be more or less closely tied in with the Soviet economy (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Romania). Incorporated into such Danubian federation, Austria will inevitably find herself in the zone of Soviet economic influence. Political and economic developments in Europe, between the two wars, have proved that the predominant economic influence of a great power is a prelude to political influence, and that, on the other hand, no political influence is really efficient unless it is backed by economic influence. Now, it was precisely to prevent Austria falling into Soviet Russia's exclusive political influence that Washington and London have accepted the none too attractive and none too practical division of Austria into four different occupation zones.

ALLIED EXPERIENCE in Germany proved how many complex problems arise daily in all fields of political and economic life when a country is divided into different zones. Such a division is bound to create an even more difficult situation in a small country like Austria.

The Soviets are going to administer the great part of Austria (lower Styria), including Vienna, which will be the seat of the Allied Commission. The Allies will, moreover, have their share in the administration of the city of Vienna itself.

The city of Gratz, which was originally in the Soviet zone, has been ceded to the British, who will control the Province of Carinthia with the city of Klangenfurth, and upper Styria with Gratz.

The French have received the Voralberg and Northern Tyrol, with the city of Innsbruck. The French occupation zone in Austria will apparently be linked by a corridor to the French occupation zone in Germany.

The American occupation zone will extend over Upper Austria with the cities of Salzburg and Linz.

IN THE SOVIET zone the Austrians have their own administrative setup, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, aged Austrian Socialist. This setup was not recognized by the Allies, despite the fact that it appeared to enjoy the confidence of a great number of Austrians in Allied occupation zones. But Dr. Renner's regime was not recognized as a government by the Soviets themselves. They merely approved its establishment and tolerated its existence. It merely issues regulations approved by Soviet occupation authorities in which resides the power and the supreme authority.

In Allied occupation zones, the Austrians are allowed to have their municipal, and even provincial, administration, but there is as yet no coordination between various municipal Austrian authorities, installed by the Allied Military Government. The city of Salzberg, in the American zone, for instance, has as yet no administrative connections with the cities of Klangenfurth in the British zone and Innsbruck in the French zone. On the whole, however, the Allied Military Government is reported to have been, until now, politically more successful in Austria than it has been in Germany.

But if the problem of political administration is likely soon to be more or less coordinated among the various occupation zones, economic coordination will be much harder to assure.

THE SOVIET ZONE is the richest in food supplies, making the Soviet occupation problems much easier. Soviet authorities are willing to consider Austria, despite her division into four zones, as an economic entity and to pool the surpluses of all the zones. But at the same time they claim for the occupation forces a priority on all food supplies over the native population, in all occupation zones. Should this viewpoint be accepted, the Soviet zone, with its important occupation forces, would leave barely any food surpluses for the civilians in other occupation zones. The food situation in the Allied occupation zones—especially in the British and the French—is rapidly deteriorating and may soon become critical. Food supplies may be exhausted within a month in the British zone, and the situation appears to be even worse in the mountainous region of Tyrol, occupied by the French. Both the British and the French are likely to have to depend badly on American transportation and, perhaps, American supplies for feeding Austrians in those occupation zones. All those immediate and rather acute economic problems created by the division of Austria into four zones demand adequate solution. They are, however, only a foretaste of the difficulties which the Allies will face when they are confronted with the economic problems of an independent Austria.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Higher Wage Campaign

We are interested in your editorial of July 20 concerning the proposed legislation to establish a 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage. You discussed the problem from the standpoint of full employment. We do not disagree with your approach, but we feel we must point out that the purely human aspect of the question of substandard wages was overlooked in your editorial. The persistence of substandard wage conditions menace the quality—moral and physical—of a great section of our population.

The wage and hour law now provides for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, which means a weekly pay check of only $16 for a 40-hour week. The 65 cents an hour minimum wage would add up to a weekly pay (without deductions) of only $26. Surely everyone will realize at once that though $26 is a lot better than $16, it is still definitely not a sum that will provide an American standard of living.

The WLB in the recent cotton textile wage case in effect agreed with the data presented by labor, showing that at 1943 prices it would require a minimum hourly wage of 72.7 cents to achieve what is technically described as a "minimum subsistence" budget for a family of four. Evidence presented in this historic case, and the point was amplified by firsthand stories of witnesses before the Pepper Subcommittee last fall, vividly demonstrated the utter poverty to which the current substandard wage scale condemns millions of workers, many of them engaged in vital war production.

The average cotton textile worker or cotton garment worker, to take cases we happen to know bset, as a rule can eat fresh meat only once or twice a week, seldom buy enough fresh milk, and must live in a substandard house.

Evidence showed that those workers could buy new street clothes only every four to six years and the only money they could spend on recreation or the like was perhaps one movie every two weeks and a few pennies for the church collection plate. Children whose parents work in cotton textile or cotton garment plants seldom graduate from high school, but usually leave school as soon as they legally can.

Reports just issued by the Pepper Subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee bring up to date and drive home the fact that the Nation pays an intolerably high cost in terms of poor health and physical inefficiency for the failure to correct substandard wage conditions in many areas and certain industries.

Let us quote a statement by President Phillip Murray of the CIO to the Pepper Committee: "American industry is sufficiently prosperous to absorb the cost of the increase. The annual cost of the 65-cent minimum based on April, 1944, payrolls would be $935,000,000. Profits for 1943 were $14,375,000,000. The cost of the 65 cents minimum therefore would be only 6.6 per cent of the total profits. The cost to some divisions of industry would be greater. In 11 industries the cost . . . would be entirely absorbed by the elimination of overtime premiums. The profits of manufacturing industries would remain substantially larger after the adoption of the 65-cent minimum than they were in the period 1936-1939."

ESTHER PETERSON,
Washington Representative, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

JOHN W. EDELMAN,
Washington Representative, Textile Workers Union of America.
Washington, July 22.

Pay Raise Explained

I should like to reply to the letter of Miriam Blaisdale Ketchum which appeared in your Letters Column on July 22. It would be helpful to her and to others who are unintentionally misinformed.

Workers on an annual salary are paid for 360 days per year. Theoretically, Federal workers could be directed to work every day with no overtime compensation at all. That we are not so directed is due to laws passed by Congress, laws passed through the influence of progressive men such as Senator Wagner and Representative Ramspeck (to name but two), and with the help of the Federal Workers Unions, CIO, as well as AFL.

Annual leave is also based on the time worked, as your correspondent believes. As for a 39 vs 40 hour work week, Federal workers before the war did work 39 hours per week, but that was a concession on the part of the Government (and the agency concerned), and not a right. Thus, 40 hours being the basic week as fixed by law, any hours over 40 in a "fiscal" week are overtime hours, whether they occur on Friday or Saturday or any other day.

It was the deliberate intention of this pay-raise bill to provide lower-paid employes with a higher percentage pay increase. It was felt—and rightly so—that the higher-paid employe could manage on a lower percentage of increase. However, the total salary of an employe in a "professional position" is higher than that of his "inferior." A raise pays him less overtime, but gives him a higher total salary.

As for the paydays being juggled, we must not forget that we now have 26 paydays per year instead of 24. Each check is less under the new system than under the old, but the total for the year is the same. Perhaps "paydays do not come on the same day of the month," but they do come on the same day of the week. It will be easier for the accounting offices, and much easier to budget ones money if paydays come regularly every 14 days instead of varying from 13-day to 16-day intervals between paydays. J. W.
Washington, July 22.

Act Of Succession

Although many phases of presidential succession as provided in the Constitution are hazy, there is one point on which there has been general agreement through the years: namely, that the officer that "shall then *act* as President" in the absence of both the elected President and Vice President does not, by acting as President, lose his own office. In other words, no one but a person duly *elected* President or Vice President can *become* President; any further successor would merely *act* as President in addition to carrying on the regular duties of his own office.

If the Secretary of State should be called upon to act as President, he would still be Secretary of State and could not as President appoint a new Secretary. If the Speaker of the House were to act as President, he would still be Speaker in addition, and his acting as President would be merely temporary.

The foregoing is one reason why the House Select Committee which wrote our Presidential Succession Act in 1886 designated the Secretary of State rather than the Speaker to act as President after the Vice President; the committee stated frankly that it wished to avoid merging, even temporarily, executive functions of President and the legislative functions of Speaker in the same person.

CARL W. TILLER.
Washington, June 20.

More Humanity Please

This is what I have seen yesterday, Sunday, coming at 9:30 p.m. in a bus going from Dupont Circle to Wesley Heights.

A sailor got on the bus—a fine man, 6 feet tall, on two crutches, his right foot in plaster—the toes protruding. The conductor, without regard for his incapacity, which he could not ignore, gave the sailor no time to find a seat.

Everyone knows how difficult it is, even perfectly well, to keep one's equilibrium on a turn—but right on, full speed, on a turn.

Would it not be possible for the proper authorities to call the attention of their personnel to what is known as the call and duty of humanity for those who are suffering to make a better world?

MARCELLE DE GARMENDIA.
Washington, July 23.

Homefront Heroes

We have paid homage to our great military leaders coming home victoriously from the European war. We have, however, not yet expressed our gratitude to our military leaders at home, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by General Marshall. The American people are certainly eagerly waiting for the appropriate opportunity. I think that Washington would be the right place to pay our tribute to those leaders.

EDWARD KAUFMANN.
Washington, July 25.

Wage Demands Factor

Rising Business Costs Should Cause Alarm—Will When Prices Jump

By Leo Wolman

The OPA notwithstanding, costs of doing business in this country have risen substantially in the last five years. They may not have risen as much as they did in the last war, though this is by no means certain. They have doubtless risen much less than they would have if there had been no general regulation of prices and the principal items of cost. They have nevertheless gone up a great deal and they show all signs of rising still further in the next few years.

Just how much they have advanced will always remain in doubt because there is no satisfactory measure of changes in prices of the entirely new products manufactured for the prosecution of war.

Powerful forces now at work in the American economy are lifting current costs and may be expected to continue to raise them in the visible future. Wage policies of organized labor point unmistakably in that direction.

The War Labor Board, partly because it believes in augmenting "purchasing power" and partly because it has persuaded itself that higher wages do not mean higher costs and higher prices, will use its influence to raise the rate of wages. A Congressional committee is advising an increase in the minimum rate of wages to 65 cents an hour—a rise of 30 per cent over a base of 50 cents an hour, 18 per cent over 55 cents and 62.5 per cent over the prewar base of 40 cents.

Reversal of Rising Prices Not Indicated

This process, on the scale by which it developed during the war and by which it promises to develop after the war, is an inflationary process. As it continues, it will force up the prices of the goods and services people buy. As civilian goods and services come gradually upon the market, consumers are bound to be surprised and shocked at what they will be asked to pay.

Prices will be higher not alone, or not primarily, because things and services are scare, but because the cost of making goods will have gone up and because people selling their services will demand much higher pay for what they are employed to do.

This process is already well under way and there is little, if any, indication that it will shortly be arrested or reversed.

Representatives of special interests or public officials or legislators who believe that these rising costs will somehow be absorbed in greater efficiency, are deluding themselves. They are shutting their eyes to the enormous wastes which war necessarily entails and the widespread demoralization which attends the passage from war to peace.

New and better machines and tools are not a source of more efficiency where their use is restricted by rules and regulations and where discipline has become seriously relaxed through the prevalence of standards of behavior which have come into vogue during the last half decade.

Industry Must Raise Individual Output

The great effort of the industry of this country after the war must be expended in restoring prewar efficiency in many lines and in others in raising individual output enough to compensate industry at least in part for the considerable advance which has taken place in the prices of materials and labor. Under the best of conditions, these efforts to restore and improve standards of performance in the mechanical industries will be an arduous and painful undertaking. Its success is far from certain and it will not be furthered by the acts of influential persons who are not even persuaded that a problem of efficiency exists.

Outside of the mechanical industries, the trend of costs and prices is much clearer. In the services, which employ a large and (it is to be hoped) on increasing share of American labor, mechanical improvements play a relatively unimportant role. Higher wage rates are higher prices and everybody—wage earners, salaried employes, farmers, investors, employers—who buys services will pay much more for them than they ever did before.

This will be an expensive country to live in after the war. Public policy, it would seem, ought to aim to keep it from becoming still more expensive. Under the circumstances, it is hard to see what Senator Pepper and his associates are driving at.

RUSSIA CAN'T BE TRUSTED
WE'LL HAVE TO FIGHT THEM SOONER OR LATER
WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN
IMPOSSIBLE FOR RUSSIA AND ALLIES TO STICK TOGETHER.
EVENTUAL BUSTUP MAKE OPPORTUNITY FOR ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF HEAVEN TO NEGOTIATE "SOFT PEACE"
IS REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE WE BOTH WORK SAME SIDE OF STREET.
JAP PROPAGANDIST
CRANE

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Releasing GI Miners Hot Subject

By Drew Pearson

A closed-door session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee witnessed two rare sights this week. The two Senators from West Virginia worked together in harmony for the first time in committee annuals and mild-mannered Chairman Elbert Thomas of Utah, former Mormon missionary, lashed out at Undersecretary of War Bob Patterson with a ferocity never before witnessed.

PATTERSON

Patterson appeared before a secret session of the committee to oppose a resolution requiring the Army to release immediately an estimated 10,000 miners with 85 points; and to furlough another 20,000 former coal miners on duty in this country in an effort to step up coal production. The resolution was jointly sponsored by slow-moving Senator Chapman Revercomb, and quick-working Senator Harley Kilgore, both of West Virginia but one a Republican, the other a Democrat.

The resolution had been approved earlier by the Military Affairs Committee, but its passage by the Senate was held up by Senator Chan Gurney (R., S. Dak.), and staunch defender of the Army in every controversy.

So Undersecretary Patterson was called in to explain the Army's position. He maintained the Army cannot immediately release or furlough coal miners. This would be administratively difficult, Patterson said; would be bad for morale and would mean the breaking down of the point system.

Democrat Kilgore, aided by Republican Revercomb, immediately pounced upon him.

"You think it would be bad for morale in the Army to release a handful of coal miners," said Kilgore. "But how would it be for the morale of the boys if they realized that their families were shivering all winter because they can't get fuel?"

Patterson replied that many coal miners can be released at once when demobilization gets under way.

"But that will be next winter, at the earliest," shot back Revercomb. "We need the coal this winter."

One difficulty was that Undersecretary Patterson apparently misunderstood the Senate resolution. He spoke of "discharging coal miners" without referring to their length of service. The resolution, however, calls for immediate release only of miners who already have 85 points.

Senator Thomas Speaks

During most of Patterson's explanation scholarly Chairman Thomas of Utah maintained a judicious reserve. But Patterson's refusal to recognize the Army's obligation to aid in the coal crisis finally touched him off.

"You have a huge Army there, Mr. Patterson," remarked the Utah Senator. "It appears to be a great deal larger than you need for a one-front war. Yet here you are refusing to take the trouble to release a relatively small number of coal miners to help relieve the most serious fuel crisis of the war period.

"It seems to me that this stubbornness is typical of the Army's manpower policies," continued Senator Thomas. "The very industry which has equipped and supported the fighting men has suffered unreasonably because of the Army's refusal to recognize the importance of leaving trained and skilled men in key industrial jobs.

"Thousands of men badly needed in small towns have been drafted without any regard to the holes they left behind. The Army's greediness for numbers has meant the breaking up of thousands of homes to no good purpose. The Army, unfortunately, has spent more time trying to increase its size than it has in figuring out how best to use the men it already has.

"You spoke of the danger to morale, Mr. Patterson, if you were to release a few thousand coal miners," concluded Thomas. "But the Army's wasteful manpower policies have been far more harmful to morale than would be the release of essential men for essential civilian work."

That ended that. It's now up to the full Senate to act on the resolution.

Film Ban Continues

Hollywood producers are champing at the bit as the Army and OWI continue to ban the showing of American feature films in American-occupied Germany.

On the theory that "We're not out to entertain the Germans," OWI Chief Elmer Davis has made it plain that it may be some time yet before entertainment films are permitted in our military zone.

Hollywood magnates, on the other hand, want to begin building up the foreign demand for their films. Also, they argue, propaganda disguised as entertainment is far more effective than regular propaganda films.

Spokesman for Hollywood has been Twentieth-Century Fox wizard, Darryl Zanuck, who says a steady diet of "Government" films is too heavy and that if they are bored, the Germans won't learn anything. On the other hand, he argues, they will really learn about this country and our ideals from Hollywood's regular commercial product.

Early in June, Zanuck discussed his ideas with President Truman and the State Department, telling them that Hollywood is prepared not only to send films to Germany, but also to make special sequences for showing only in Germany. Commercial producers, he said, would be glad to shoot special sections to add to the films Americans see or even to be substituted in part for the films seen by domestic audiences.

Meanwhile, the Russians are sending entertainment films into Germany, nearly all specially adapted to carry an anti-Nazi message.

Jap Resistance Dwindles

Here are some factors which are almost certain to increase Japanese peace feelers until an official formal surrender proposal comes along.

If Stalin pledges Russian participation in the war, they must continue to strengthen their forces in Manchukuo at the expense of Jap armies throughout the Asiatic mainland and even Japan itself.

Meanwhile, Japan faces a major famine, with its potato and vegetable crops extremely poor, almost no fishing possible even in home water and food shipments from the Chinese mainland constantly being smashed up by U. S. China-based aircraft.

The Jap fleet, which continues in hiding, finds itself faced by the overwhelming naval strength of two powers rather than just one.

All this time the Japs appear to be concentrating on one thing only—fighter planes. But our bombers and naval gunners are doing such a superb job that it is doubtful now that the Japs will have sufficient oil and gasoline to keep them in the air.

Big Industry Is Well Prepared To Help Vets 'On Road Back'

Continued From Page Three

to office work, but one case is the opposite.

Former Second Lieut. X had been in command of 60 at a United States post, although only 21. The responsibility, apparently, was too great for him. After a nervous breakdown, he was let out of the Army. He asked for a job where he could work with his hands. He was aloof, moody, unsure of himself, a girl-hater.

A great many things were done for him, but the best thing that happened occurred outside the plant. It was arranged for him to be leader of a Boy Scout troop. This, it turned out, was wonderful therapy. His confidence returned. His work improved. Now he even goes out with girls.

Sometimes it doesn't work out so happily. Former Private M., whose military service had been confined to the United States, came back suffering from a nervous disorder. He was given a job where there was a minimum of noise.

He complained that the room in which he worked was "too stuffy," and was given another job. There was something wrong with this one, too. He was asked to pick one job he liked, but when he found that his choice paid less than the original, he turned it down. At his own request he was given 30 days' leave of absence but failed to return to work.

Battle Veterans Best

A case of great interest to Dr. Clarence D. Selby, G. M. medical director, and his associate, Dr. E. F. Lutz, is that of former Private B., who came back suffering from loss of memory. Private B. was given a simple job, that of driving nails into a board—doing it over and over. Gradually the scope of his work was extended and in time both his memory and work improved.

Veterans' Coordinator Burnham and others all agreed on this one thing—that the fellow who has been away the longest and has seen the most action, generally turns out to be the best worker. They say the real battle veteran is almost always more appreciative of the "good old USA," and more eager to cooperate and get ahead.

At least, they add, that's the way it has been up to now. What it will be like in the days ahead, when hospitals begin to release more and more men suffering from nervous and emotional disorders, is something else again.

Former Private J. H. is one veteran the AC people like to point to. He served under MacArthur in the early days in the Southwest Pacific and in crossing the Owen Stanley Mountains was hit in the arm by a Japanese explosive bullet and knocked out of the war. On his return, the AC medical department ruled that he should do no lifting, thereby disqualifying him for his old job of machine repair helper. In a way this was a break. Now J. H. is a tool and die apprentice, which means that when he has learned his trade he will be one of labor's aristocrats. There is only one thing that bothers J. H.

"I still miss my buddies in the old outfit," he says.

He may not have to wait long. The scent of victory is heavy in the air. And General Motors and every other big concern has alerted itself accordingly.

U. S. Still Could Get Pointers From Sweden About Rationing

By Tom Twitty

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Stockholm.—Even at this late date the United States could learn a lesson from Sweden on how to ration food smoothly. This nation rations many more items than America does, yet it manages to keep ample supplies of each in all stores to cover outstanding ration points.

The principal difference between the Swedish and American systems is that the Swedes have each distinctly separate item under a separate group of points.

For example, there are coupon cards for butter and coupon cards for meat. The point values for each period—usually a calendar month—are set to balance, plus a safety reserve, with estimates of what the available supplies will be.

Division Impractical

Butter production in the United States is no less accurately predictable than in Sweden, but owing to the inclusion of butter, meat, cheeses, fats and oils and canned milk, all on one set of American coupons, the fair division of each of the products has proved to be more theoretical than practical during the last three years in the United States.

This is due to the vagaries of the public appetite and long established eating habits which cause an American—or a Swede, if his ration system permitted it—to put butter on his bread as long as he can get it, even if to do so takes a half month's protein points.

The Swedish system, using a practical approach against America's theoretically "simple" one, accurately regulates demand to the available supply, preventing the distribution chaos which is reported on the increase in America.

System Simpler

Despite separate coupon cards for meat, butter, bread (or flour), eggs, coffee, cheese, salt and oatmeal, the Swedish system is probably more easily understood by the buying public than our own.

People, Favoring 2-Term Limit, Think Action Less Needed Now

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Limiting the presidency to two terms—an issue often raised during the Roosevelt Administration and recently brought up again in Congress—finds the public more evenly divided in its opinions now than a year ago.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was campaigning for a fourth term last summer there was a general feeling throughout the country, that, after the election was over, steps should be taken to limit future presidents to two terms in office. With the death of Roosevelt, however, and the inauguration of a new President, fewer people think action to limit presidential terms is necessary, although the ones who do favor it still form a majority.

The Gallup Poll

Democrats Opposed

Surveys made in the past nine years have always found opinion on the issue dividing sharply along party lines, with Republicans in favor of limiting the number of terms and Democrats opposed.

The question put to voters was: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would keep all Presidents of the United States from being elected for a third term?"

A similar question was used earlier this year and a comparison of the vote follows:

	Favor Limiting Terms	Opposed
May, 1945 ..	60%	40%
Today	58	42

In the latest survey 5 per cent expressed no opinion.

In July of last year, during the Roosevelt-Dewey campaign, opinion was sounded on the issue of limiting presidential terms in the future, after the 1944 election. The vote was thus without reference to the Roosevelt candidacy or to the political campaign. It showed 66 per cent in favor of limiting terms in the future, to 34 per cent opposed.

Sentiment Changes

The reduced majority today as compared to last year is caused primarily by a change in sentiment among Republican voters.

During the latter years of Roosevelt's tenure in office, Republicans were overwhelmingly in favor of preventing any more third or fourth terms in the future. With his death, however, fewer GOP voters think passage of a law is desirable to stop third terms.

The changed sentiment is shown in the following comparison of the vote by political parties today and a year ago on the presidential term limitation:

	July, 1944 Favor	Opposed
Republicans..	88%	12%
Democrats ...	44	56
	Today Favor	**Opposed**
Republicans..	74%	26%
Democrats ...	47	53

Clearly the country's attitude on this issue depends largely on who happens to be President, and how acceptable he is to the opposition party.

Fair, Final

People Laud Ultimatum For Japan

By Ernest Lindley

The three-power proclamation to Japan is exactly what a great many American citizens, inside as well as outside the Government, have been urging. It defines authoritatively "unconditional surrender." It brings out clearly the advantage to Japan of surrendering now. It holds out to Japan the prospect of a respectable future.

LINDLEY

Yet it sets forth terms which will assure, in so far as it is possible, that Japan not only will be disarmed but will not be allowed to return to the path of military aggression.

The proclamation won praise from men as far apart in their outlook on world affairs as Senator Austin, Republican internationalist from Vermont, and Senator Wheeler, Democratic isolationist from Montana. It apparently satisfied Senator White, Republican of Maine, and was approved as a step in the right direction by Senator Wherry, Republican of Nebraska, both of whom had urged publicly that the United States, in conjunction with its Allies, define unconditional surrender.

The wording of the proclamation is said in informed quarters to conform closely to the draft which President Truman took with him to Potsdam. The American draft was a joint Army-Navy-State Department effort, in which Acting Secretary of State Grew, former Ambassador to Japan and our senfor expert on that country, had an important hand.

May Retain Emperor

The proclamation does not specifically mention the Emperor and the imperial institution. It says, however, that the Japanese are to have the right to choose their own government, provided that it is of a democratic and nonmilitarist character.

This means that if the Japanese wish to retain the imperial institution, as an appurtenance of a constitutional monarchy, they may do so. The imperial institution, however, must be completely stripped of its ties with the military. Japan is not only to be disarmed but all militarist organizations are to be exterminated.

Although the proclamation is ambiguous on this point, it indicates that the future of the present Emperor will depend not only on what the Japanese people decide to do about the imperial institution but on what is found to be his personal responsibilities for starting the war.

Some of our experts believe that the Emperor tried to hold back the Japanese militarists. But, by implication, the Allies reserve the right to try him as a war criminal, if they find the evidence to justify his prosecution.

Incentive Personal

It is reasonable to suppose, however, that if the Emperor is able to win a prompt acceptance of the terms proclaimed from Potsdam, he or his heirs will have a better chance of survival than if the surrender is withheld until the Japanese homeland has been invaded. If the surrender is postponed, the Emperor may lose the last chance to save himself or, at least, some of the privileges of his heirs.

Thus, he is given a personal incentive to end the war now, and to issue the imperial rescripts of surrender which almost certainly would be obeyed also by the Japanese army commanders in China, Manchuria, southeast Asia and the by-passed islands of the Pacific. Some of the experts on Japan doubt that these commanders would accept an order to surrender from a Japanese government, as distinct from the Emperor.

The Potsdam proclamation disposes, by formal Allied decision, of one other question on which there had been some differences of opinion: whether to insist upon military occupation of Japan. If Japan accepts the Potsdam terms, we will not occupy Japan as a whole. We will occupy certain selected points temporarily until the surrender terms have been fulfilled and until the Japanese people have installed a responsible, democratic government of their own choosing.

Depends On The m

The number of points chosen for occupation and the size of the occupying forces will depend chiefly on the behavior of the Japanese. If there is an orderly government which fulfills the terms with good faith, both will be small. If we have to invade Japan as we did Germany, the occupying forces will necessarily be larger and almost certainly they will have to stay longer.

Jap's Choice Clear

The Potsdam proclamation will effectively silence argument within the United States over the terms to be exacted from Japan. Some of the participants in the argument may have preferred slightly different terms. But those proclaimed are the product of a careful analysis. They bear the indorsement of the three principal Allies in the war against Japan.

The choice before the Japanese is now clear and irrevocable. If they shun the opportunity to surrender now, they will suffer devastation such as no other nation in modern history has experienced.

Vinson Ceremony Sign Of Government Change, Legislative Emphasis

By Mark Sullivan

When Fred M. Vinson was sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury last week the ceremony did not take place in the Treasury, nor anywhere else in the executive branch of the Government. By a noticeable departure from custom, as respects all Cabinet appointees, the ceremony was performed in an office of the legislative branch, the room occupied by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. In this is a symbol of something that is going on within the Government, an elevation of the prestige of the legislative branch.

Interpretation of this one incident might be stretched too far.

Choice of the office of the House Ways and Means Committee may have been suggested wholly by sentiment. Vinson was for 14 years a member of the House and during several of the years a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Yet the symbolism remains. Almost it was as if Congress and its committee were saying to the executive branch, in effect, "We herewith present you with a Secretary of the Treasury."

Will Have Cooperation

In that there would be logic, for the Ways and Means Committee has most to do with the legislation which the Treasury administers. Under the Constitution, bills for raising revenue must originate in the House, and within the House such bills originate in the Ways and Means Committee.

By his service on that committee, Vinson has thorough knowledge of the business which is common to the committee and to the Treasury, as his predecessor, Henry Morgenthau, when he took office, did not. And by Vinson's long association with members of the committee and members of the House, he, as Secretary of the Treasury, will have a cooperation which Mr. Morgenthau did not at all times have.

The broad condition which this Vinson incident, symbolizes can be understood by observing the striking degree to which Cabinet appointments made by President Truman have consisted of men with experience in Congress, in substitution for persons who had no such experience.

Serves in Senate

As Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, jr., without experience in Congress, or in any other legislative or elective body, is supplanted by James F. Byrnes, most of whose mature lifetime was spent in the Senate and House.

In the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, jr., without experience in Congress or in any other legislative or elective body, is succeeded by Vinson, who passed 14 years in the House.

As Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, without experience in Congress or in any other legislative or elective body, is succeeded by Lewis B. Schwellenbach, who passed five years in the Senate.

As Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, without experience in Congress, is succeeded by Clinton P. Anderson, who passed two and one-half years in the House.

To a large degree the change extends even to the White House itself. Mr. Roosevelt was a President whose only experience in any legislative body had been a two-year term and part of a term in the New York Legislature 35 years ago. Mr. Truman is a President who passed 10 years in the Senate.

In the entire Roosevelt Administration, including the President himself and the 10 members of his Cabinet, as it stood when he died, no one had ever been in Congress. And eight of the 11 had never been in any State legislature. The entire legislative experience of the 11 men consisted only of three years in the New York Legislature by Mr. Roosevelt, a term in the Montana Legislature by Postmaster General Frank Walker, a part of a term in the Indiana Legislature by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

Experience Qualifies

The total legislative experience of President Roosevelt and his 10 Cabinet members was some eight years in State legislatures. In the Truman Administration, the total legislative experience of Mr. Truman and four of the six Cabinet members he has chosen is 58 years years in Congress.

True, men may be fully qualified for Cabinet posts by experience other than in Congress.

Nevertheless, government by men with legislative experience tends to be government by laws, or with especial regard for laws, as distinguished from government by men without legislative experience.

High Postwar Prices Won't Last for Long

By Dorothy Carew

New York, (AP).—The consumer who holds off a bit in his postwar buying will get better products at less money, J. Gordon Lippincott, industrial designer, says.

Competition will force prices down after the first rush for new goods and consumers will find a buyers' market in household appliances, automobiles and other products, he predicted.

"Between a year and a half and five years after the end of the Japanese war, we will see the keenest competition there has been in our history," he said.

Expects 20% Increase

The designer estimated that products put out immediately after the war would be priced about 20 per cent higher than prewar models because of increased materials and labor costs.

"But once pent-up demand is met, the consumer will get a better break than he has had in years," he added.

The designer stressed the advantages to the consumer in waiting to buy postwar products until industry has caught up with the backlog of wartime demand.

Big Social Problem in France Result of Nazi Anti-Semitism

By Godfrey H. P. Anderson

Paris, (AP).—Return to France of more than two million prisoners of war and political deportees from concentration and slave labor camps in Germany is presenting the De Gaulle provisional government with a grave social problem.

Even after the utter collapse of Hitler's Reich the dead hand of Nazi propaganda is making itself felt among some of the emaciated men and women repatriates. There is a back-lash of anti-Semitism showing itself in unexpected ways.

It was no accident that many of the Paris stores which had their windows smashed with bricks and were stripped of clothing and shoes by returned prisoners were Jewish establishments. When a crowd several thousand strong marched down the Boulevard Sebastopol on the east side of Paris yelling "down with the Jews," the police watched but took no action.

In several quarters Frenchmen who occupy Jewish apartments or business offices have refused to give them up now that the Vichy decrees have been repealed and the real owners seek to return. Three anti-Jewish organizations which tried to keep these cuckoos in their nests were tardily dissolved by the police only after there had been some ugly incidents.

Newspaper Comments

The bourgeoisie tend to blame the situation on Communist agitation, though anti-Semitism never has been found in the ranks of this party. Some sections of the Paris press hint darkly at a deeper and more sinister influence working way behind the scenes.

"It is intolerable," commented the resistance newspaper Liberation-Soir, "that organizations or individuals hostile to Henri Frenay (General de Gaulle's minister for prisoners and deportees) should mobilize newly repatriated prisoners for street demonstrations . . . and when one sees the protesters spreading through the streets and attacking shops with alternating cries of 'Down with Frenay' and 'Down with the Jews,' one may well ask oneself what is the meaning of an agitation so curiously directed."

The anti-Jewish feeling is not found among returned prisoners alone.

I have talked with many of the returned prisoners from every walk of life. Few of them are satisfied.

French newspapers urge that the returned men be treated "sympathetically" during their readjustment. But the public as a whole seems to treat them with indifference.

Trouble Expected

Observers who have lived here many years say there will be trouble when all the prisoners are home and begin to find out who has been making money at their expense. Already certain newspapers are loud in their protests and demands. The government is urged to smash the black market and confiscate the profits of the profiteers.

So far it has met these demands by calling in all the old banknotes of 50 francs and over and fixing a scale of prices by which restaurants may not charge more than 125 francs (just over three dollars) for a meal.

This is what a repatriated French prisoner or deportee is officially entitled to on his return:

He has only to pay a quarter of his rent.

He is exonerated from taxes if the sum due exceeds 5000 francs.

He is given 1000 francs and is entitled to demand that his former employer give him a month's leave with pay.

He must then be taken back in his former job or given similar employment.

He gets free medical aid if he needs it for a period of nine months.

Some of them think it's not enough.

Work and food—that is the magic formula General de Gaulle's government has to conjure up to keep internal peace. If it fails to do this by October, when the last prisoners are expected to be home and the general elections will be held, there are many who think the sparks will fly.

Young Flautist, Pianist To Play This Afternoon; Organ Recital Listed

JOSEPH ANDREANO, flautist, aged 13, and Richard La Mar, pianist, aged 14, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a joint recital at 5 p. m. today. Catherine Lascone will be assisting pianist for Andreano in a Handel sonata, Jules Demersseeman's sixth concerta, Enescu's Cantabile and Presto, two pieces for flute and piano by LaSalle Spier, and pieces by Mascagni and Debussy. La Mar will play The Lark (Glinka-Balakirev), three Sea Pieces (MacDowell), Danseuses de Delphes, La Vent dans la Plaine, Jardins sous la Pluie (Debussy).

CLAUDE MARCHANT
. . . to dance with own group

Christine Charnstrom, resident pianist, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today. Her program follows: Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue (Bach-Busoni), Sonata No. 6, Op. 82 (Prokofiev), Preludes in D minor, F major and B flat minor (Chopin), Mazurkas in F minor and C sharp minor (Chopin), two Etudes in F major (Chopin), Sun-Drenched Palms (Sowerby), Poema Tragica No. 5 (Sonta Cruz), Impressoes Sereseiras (Villa-Lobos), Criolla (Ginastera).

Chief Warrant Officer Richard Townsend will lead the Navy Band in a concert at the east front of the Capitol tomorrow at 8 p. m.

Capt. William F. Santelmann will lead the Marine Band in a concert at the Barracks bandstand tomorrow at 8 p. m. The program includes Crown Imperial March (Walton), Overture to Zampa (Herold), Cavalry of the Steppes (Knipper), Petite Concerto for Saxophone (Louis Saverino) with Kenneth Douse as soloist; Cypress Silhouettes (Bennett), Four Leaf Clover for trombone quartet (Leidzen), Prelude in C sharp minor and G minor (Rakhmaninov), First movement of Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven). The band will also play in Capitol Plaza on Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Lewis Corning Atwater, organist and choirmaster for All Souls' Unitarian Church and Eighth Street Temple, will play an organ recital in Washington Cathedral on Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. His program follows: Chorale Varie (Georges Hue), Offrande Musicale (Paul de Maleingreau), Piece d'Orgue (Georges Sporck), Jewish Song and Prayer (Ernest Bloch), Two Pieces on Gregorian Melodies (Everett Titcomb), Arioso (Bach), Kyrie, Gott Heiliger Geist (Bach).

Capt. George S. Howard will lead the Army Air Forces Band in a concert at the east front of the Capitol on Friday at 8 p. m. The first part of the program will be in the style of the old "Concert in the Park" with Suppe's "Poet and Peasant" overture, "The Whistler and His Dog," "Over the Waves" waltz, and "The Wedding of Heinie and Katrinka." Staff Sergt. Glenn Darwin will sing "O Sole Mio" and Staff Sergt. Carl Costenbader will play "My Regards" as a cornet solo. In contrast, the second part will be devoted to works in the modern manner, showing the change that has taken place in band music during forty years.

Music Festival Set for Friday At Watergate

A three-day Negro Music Festival will open Friday night at the Potomac Watergate with a concert by the famous Hall Johnson Choir in a program of folk songs, ballads, spirituals and blues. Now celebrating its twentieth anniversary, this organization is internationally known for its excellent singing.

On Saturday night Claude Marchant and his company will be seen in Afro-Cuban dances. Sharing the program will be members of the Negro Dance Theater in a new ballet, "Man Born of Woman," with music by Paquita Anderson. Among the featured dancers are Joan Smith and Juanita Baker.

The festival will close next Sunday night with an operatic concert in which arias and duets from "Carmen" will be sung by Carlotta Franzell and Luther Saxon, the original "Cindy Lou" and "Joe" in the Broadway hit, "Carmen Jones." Excerpts from "Aida" will be sung by Edna Gay (Aida), Bettye Voorhees (Amneris) and Parker Paulson (Rhadames). The triumphal scene will be given with a chorus and orchestra

Tickets are available at Ratner's piano store, 736 13th st., near G st.

CAPT. Edward J. Steichen, USNR (Retired) studies his surroundings from an island platform in preparation for a photograph of life on an aricraft carrier in operation at sea

Civilians to Get Awards, Too

New Photographic Institute To Show People Navy's Work

The best photography on naval subjects will be available to the public henceforth through the U. S. Navy Photographic Institute which has been established to promote and encourage such camera work. The institute plans to give proper recognition to Navy photographers and also possibly to give awards to civilian photographers for work done while on assignment with the Navy.

Capt. Gene Markey, USNR, director of Navy Photographic Services, has announced that Capt. Edward J. Steichen, USNR (retired), will serve as director of the institute. Captain Steichen, who has been on active duty in the Navy since February, 1942, has just returned from a trip to the Pacific area in connection with his new duties. He will continue to direct a special naval aviation photographic unit for the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), a position he has held since entering upon active duty, and will now also assume command of all Navy combat photography.

Awards to Be Retroactive

It is planned to give annual awards to Navy photographers for work afloat and ashore, with the awards being made annually on each Navy Day, October 27, by the Secretary of the Navy. Outstanding work in both still photography and motion pictures will be considered. Basis for awards will include photography under fire at risk of the photographer's life and photographs considered to have made important contributions to a better understanding of the war.

The first awards, when made, will be retroactive to the time of the United States entry into the war.

Photographs for which awards are made will form the nucleus for Navy photographic exhibits which will be shown in key cities throughout the country. The photographs would then be permanently lodged in museums and institutions as historical records. Navy motion picture scenes adjudged the best of the war will be incorporated into a film for public showing.

Supervised 'Fighting Lady'

Constant improvement of Navy photography and increased use of photography as a medium of public information and historical records are major objectives of the institute, Captain Markey said. These will be accomplished by dissemination of information to and specialized training of Navy photographers.

"The Navy is fortunate in having Captain Steichen as director of the institute," said Captain Markey. "Captain Steichen is America's authority on photography, and his contributions to art are recognized throughout the world."

Captain Steichen supervised the photography of the Navy motion picture, "The Fighting Lady," and directed the Navy photography exhibition, "Power in the Pacific," now being shown in key cities of the Nation and in foreign capitals.

Soloists Named For Symphony Winter Series

While the summer series of open-air concerts at the Potomac Watergate ended last Friday and the National Orchestra's fifteenth regular season in Constitution Hall will not begin until October 28, Manager J. E. Mutch announces that the box-office in Kitt's music store, 1330 G st., will remain open during the interval. Reservations for either the Sunday or Wednesday (subscription series) can be made, and applications for tickets will be filled in order of receipt.

The Sunday series of ten concerts at 4 p. m. is scheduled for the following dates: October 28 (Nathan Milstein, violinist), November 25 (Patricia Travers, violinist), December 16 (Giorgi Sandor, pianist), December 23 (no soloist), January 13 (Emery Darcy, tenor), January 27 (Andres Segovia, guitarist), February 10 (Rise Stevens, mezzo-soprano), February 24 (Dougherty and Ruzicka, duo-pianists), March 10 (no soloist) and March 24 (Percy Grainger, pianist).

Dates for the nine Wednesday evening subscription concerts are: October 31 (Richard Crooks, tenor), November 7 (no soloist), November 21 (Rudolf Firkusni, pianist), December 19 (Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano), January 9 (Lauritz Melchior, tenor), February 13 (Claudio Arrau, pianist), February 27 (Joseph Szigeti, violinist), March 20 (Artur Rubinstein, pianist) and, April 3 (no soloist).

Best Attended

'Big Business' Sponsors Art Exhibitions

By Willa Martin

New York, July 28 (AP).—For any one interested in reading between the lines, the fact that the best attended art exhibition in New York last month was sponsored by business, is news. The Encyclopedia Britannica's exhibit of contemporary American paintings drew hundreds every day, affirmed the practicality of business sponsorship of art.

WATSON

Of 3270 leading painters and sketchers asked in a recent survey if they could make a living under normal conditions without extra income (through teaching, etc.) a majority said no. Over one-third —1445—believed the most helpful method of assistance was by industrial competition or direct sponsorship of fine art.

"If businessmen are acceptable as art patrons," asks William Steinway, whose piano manufacturing firm began to commission artists 20 years ago, "why not business itself?"

None Is Resold

The Encyclopedia Brittanica got into the art field inadvertently by collecting pictures for reproduction. This outfit now owns over 125 outstanding paintings and E. H. Powell, the president (who once studied art at the Chicago Institute and won a prize in plastics), says the personal likes of the board are not invited when a jury of artists debates on purchases.

International Business Machines, first of the big companies to go about collecting art with museum-thoroughness, began ten years ago. President Thomas J. Watson, who at 24 spent three weeks' salary ($40) for a painting of Main, long has felt that art and business should work in closer relationship.

Watson is proud of the fact that IBM's exhibitions have gone to hundreds of communities where no art shows ever were held before, equally proud that none of the art is used in advertising, nor has any item once bought been resold.

Pepsi-Cola, with a slightly different policy, runs an annual contest, giving $15,250 in prizes for pictures, later reproduced on an annual calendar. This, the second year, 150 pictures were selected by the artists and their pictures are currently on tour; 180,000 persons saw them on exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum.

Headed Right Way

All the Pepsi-Cola pictures, selected by a dual jury system (one jury for moderns, one for the traditionalists) are available for purchase by the public without commission or profit to the company.

Several companies have commissioned artists to paint subjects related to their products; there is for instance the Lucky Strike series of tobacco leaf testing, the landscape series run by Capehart, the diamond series of De Beers.

The artists, knowing the public's bewildered adversity to anything not photographic, feel that all this is a step in the right direction. They hope that people will get accustomed to the range of art which may be as realistic as a medical drawing or as mystical as the prayer of a saint.

Cites Halifax Telegram

Prof. Rougier Answers Britain's New Denials Of 'Deal' With Petain

From London July 16 United Press reported that the British Foreign Office had disclosed that Great Britain sought, after the fall of France, to negotiate a secret agreement with Gen. Maxime Weygand to bring French North Africa back into the war "when the time was ripe" in defiance of Vichy but denied allegations of Prof. Louis Rougier that Britain made a secret agreement with Vichy; said Rougier was never authorized to take proposals to Petain; never brought proposals from Vichy to London. This is Rougier's answer.

By Professor Louis Rougier

The British Government has several times denied secret negotiations had taken place between the British Prime Minister and the Vichy government in the autumn of 1940. Marshal Petain and the French Ministers Flandin and Peyrouton have testified that such negotiations had occurred and had been brought up before the Council of Ministers at the end of December, 1940.

Text Published

In contradiction with its preceding denials, the British Foreign Office, in a 4000-word statement, now admits negotiations took place in London and in Madrid. However, the British Foreign Office states these negotiations took place, through me, not between Mr. Winston Churchill and Marshal Petain, but between the Prime Minister and General Weygand, and that the text of the gentlemen's agreement which I have published in my book, "The Petain-Churchill Accords" (Beauchemin, Montreal) is not the draft of an agreement between two chiefs of state, but the draft of what I had been requested to convey to General Weygand regarding "the state of affairs both in this country and at Vichy." It is further said that the name which I crossed out in the photostat is not "Churchill" but "Weygand", and that the original corrections are not in the handwriting of Mr. Churchill but in the handwriting of Mr. Strang or Lord Halifax.

Halifax Decisive

This new interpretation, which would absolve the British government of any compromise with the Vichy government, raises certain difficulties. For the present I shall leave to handwriting experts the task of arguing about whose handwriting appears in the margin and whose name is crossed out. But why should I have been requested by the Prime Minister to explain to Weygand the "state of affairs at Vichy?" Weygand knew far more about it than either the Prime Minister or I did. Why should I have been requested to explain to Weygand the viewpoint of France?

But what is decisive is the letter from Lord Halifax to me dated December 29, 1942: "I have now received a telegram from the Foreign Office confirming that, as I had anticipated, they cannot agree to your publishing anything about the confidential conversations which you had in the autumn of 1940 with Marshal Petain and with the Foreign Office." Lord Halifax wrote "with Marshal Petain", and not with General Weygand. First and foremost, the Prime Minister would do well to be in agreement with his ambassador beforehand.

This Version New

The British government no longer challenges the existence of the telegram which it sent me on November 21, 1940, when I was in Geneva. But it gives it an unexpected interpretation. According to this latest version, the telegram did not refer to my conversations in London but was a summary of the negotiations which were going on at the same time in Madrid. Why should the Foreign Office have deemed it expedient to send me a summary of these negotiations to Geneva if it had never mentioned them to me and if I had been unaware of their existence until that day? In that telegram reference was made to economic negotiations in Madrid, but only in the future. Part of the telegram follows: "On this understanding we are prepared to begin economic discussions with Vichy government at Madrid, trade between French North Africa and ports in unoccupied France being first reviewed, and are prepared to send a representative from this country to meet a representative from Vichy in Madrid." It will be observed that the negotiations were to be with the Vichy government and not with General Weygand. The new British interpretation offends, not only common sense, but grammar. It has its tenses, present, past and future, somewhat mixed.

Telegram Contradictory

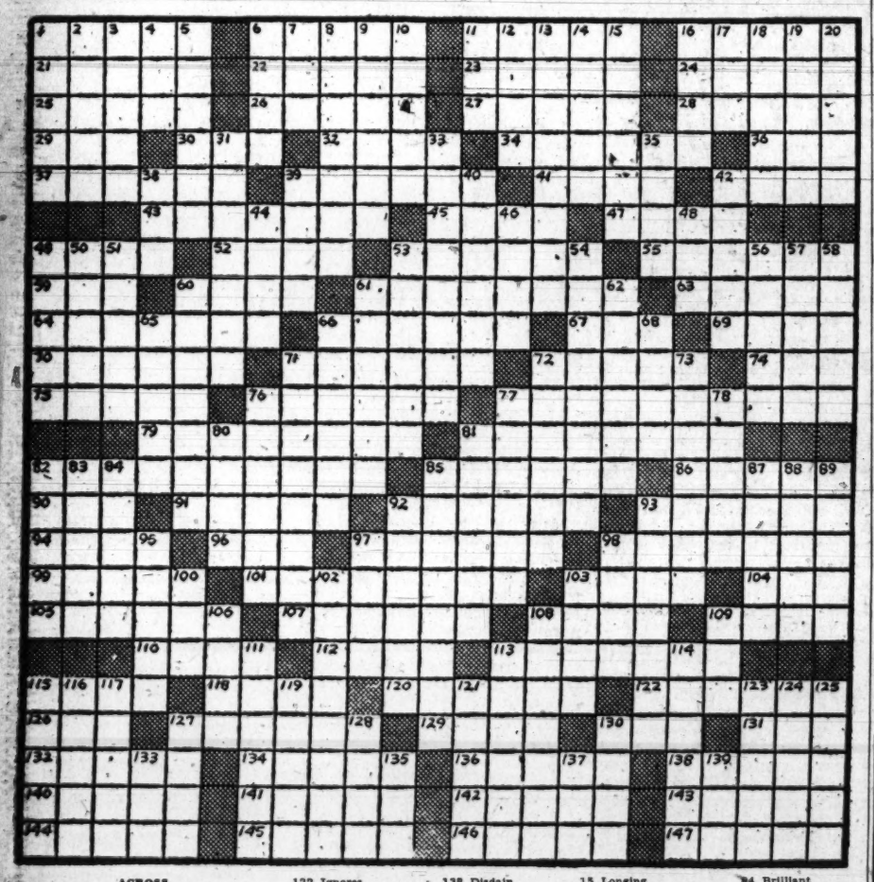
The British government denies that it ever instructed the BBC to "refrain from personal attacks on Marshal Petain." Here I am compelled to summon the testimony of General de Gaulle against the Prime Minister. General de Gaulle sent me last month an emissary to tell me that he was thoroughly convinced of the existence of the record, because at the end of October, 1940, the British Foreign Office had requested both the general and the De Gaullists in London to refrain from personal attacks on Marshal Petain.

The British government denies that it ever agreed to refrain from winning over French colonies remaining under Vichy control. What a pity that the telegram of November 21 states precisely the opposite!

Is Era Gone?

What the British government does not explain is why it enjoined me to remain silent if there was nothing to conceal? Why it imposed the condition that neither I nor other emissaries from Vichy, such as Colonel Groussard, should contact any of the De Gaullists? De Gaulle's envoy said to me, "Had we met in London at that time we certainly would have come to some understanding." Was Mr. Churchill bent on dividing the French?

In any case, the British Prime Minister wants the head of Petain. In his dispatch to the New York Times of July 16, Herbert L. Matthews stresses the fact that the British declaration purposely coincides with the opening of the marshal's trial. Was Hitler right when he declared: "Whether or not Germany wins, the gentleman era is gone"?



ANSWER TO LAST SUNDAY'S PUZZLE

ACROSS

1 Flavorer.
6 Narcotic.
11 Stared open-mouthed.
16 Rose-petal distillation.
21 Woman converted by Paul at Philippi.
22 Lasso.
23 Matchless.
24 Pucker.
25 Uttered as afterthought.
26 Gives authority to.
27 Wickets.
28 Stigma.
29 Passing of one bitterly provoked.
30 Specified period.
32 Former yuan.
34 Old fabric interwoven with gold.
36 Sounder.
37 Gull.
39 Model.
41 Ancient city in Phoenicia.
43 Fullets.
45 Give a right to.
46 Desert region in Mongolia.
47 Relaxation from toil.
49 Showing caution.
52 Motion of the palm.
53 Manderill.
55 Parches with heat.
58 Stir.
60 Combat with canes.
61 Made a significant gesture.
64 Tenerife blade.
67 Cockade.
68 Outstanding ability.
69 Closed carriage.
69 Outermost surface.
70 Folds of cloth.
71 Where a famous edict was signed: 1598.
72 The "Rubber City."
74 Limit.
75 Thickset.
76 Thrusts oneself rudely.
77 Prope.
79 Behaved.
81 Solitaire.
82 Genuflector.
85 Reduced to a soft state.
86 Three-tiered crown.
90 Cutting tool.
91 Spanish title.
92 Piebald horses.
93 A coarse cloth.
94 Discharges of a cannon.
96 Especially liked.
97 Having a common derivation.
98 Tips.
99 Draw forth.
101 Giggled.
103 Forbids.
104 Indicating a maiden name.
105 Waste.
107 Applied a layer of paint.
108 Rabble.
109 Purposes.
110 Detect and expose.
112 Where a famous mausoleum is located.
113 Caresser.
115 Persecute by malicious attacks.
118 Young woman.
120 Most strange.
122 Ignores.
126 Punishment.
127 Perplexes
129 Small particles of rock
130 Title of a monk.
131 Ingredient of Welsh rarebit.
132 Out of the way.
134 Crinkled fabric.
136 Addict.
138 Disdain.
140 Provide for future need.
141 University city in Yugoslavia.
142 Confiner.
143 Fathered.
144 Demigod of the forests.
145 Supports.
146 Luster.
147 Turkish titles.

DOWN

1 Area marked out by a prospecter.
2 An evil of many phases.
3 Common viper.
4 Anglo-Indian copper coin.
5 Make melancholy.
6 Regard with a grudging spirit.
7 Tip end.
8 Showing ill will.
9 Landed property.
10 Sharpen.
11 Restraint of speech.
12 Exclamation expressing pity.
13 Drinking bout.
14 Hostile army.
15 Longing.
16 Projecting part of a building.
17 Mild rebuke.
18 Very small amount.
19 Mongoloid.
20 Bursts apart.
31 Accomplishes.
33 Heirs.
35 Rushing motion.
38 Clue.
39 Proofreader's notation.
40 Layers of greenish-blue eggs.
42 Accumulates.
44 Misfortunes.
46 Kick.
48 Distress signal.
49 Yellow-jackets.
50 Matured.
51 Type of high slipper.
53 Swallowed hurriedly.
54 Gifts for Father's Day.
56 Villain in "Oliver Twist."
57 Threefold.
58 Smite.
60 Rocks.
61 Fodder box.
62 Shot along rapidly.
65 Cyril —, English actor.
66 More cutting.
68 Brought into existence.
71 Causing stupor.
72 Creator.
73 Sweet drinks.
76 Projection hood.
77 Sewed loosely.
78 Net.
80 Furtive look.
81 Gasped.
82 Stormed.
83 Ooze.
84 Brilliant heavenly body.
85 Interprets incorrectly
87 Plant of the genus Geum.
88 Consort of a rajah.
89 Stupid person.
92 —Mascagni, Italian composer.
93 Egg-tester.
95 Have an inkling.
97 Red deer.
98 Small advertisement.
100 Period.
102 Breakfast-table accessories.
103 Strongly inclined.
106 Plate of fired clay.
108 Pledge.
109 William Tell's native canton.
111 Inferior artilleryman.
113 Egyptian peasant
114 Slip away.
115 Impudence; colloq.
116 Italian city.
117 Simpleton.
119 Worsted fabric.
121 Platelike objects
123 Court of the Mikado.
124 Church officer.
125 Plants.
127 Fermented beverage.
128 Young of the mollusk.
130 Flowerless plant.
133 Thirsty.
135 Watering-place in Prussia.
137 Slight deviation
139 Edge.

Art Events

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Chester Dale collections. Soldier art exhibition to September 5. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of Fine Arts. American prints from permanent collection. Portrait of John Barrymore by John Slavin, to Sept. 3....

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of Art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and Etchings by Whistler. Open daily, including Sunday, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5. Mondays, 12 to 4:30. American prints and sculpture.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7. Abstractions by Harry Bertoia.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Members' summer exhibition.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and K sts nw. Prints by Jacob Kainen.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Ceramics and textiles recently acquired.

DAVID PORTER GALLERY, 916 G pl. nw. Open daily, 3 to 7; Thursdays and Saturdays, 3 to 9.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave. nw. Paintings by Alexander P. Russo.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, First st. between Capitol and B sts. se. Third Annual Pennell Fund Print Exhibition, to August 1.

CHILDREN'S ART CENTER, 1745 K st. nw. Children's paintings.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Group exhibition. Open daily, 6 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 5.

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Off To Wisconsin

Smith Clan Home Again From Wars

By Martha Rhyne

THERE'LL be as much war talk floating around the rented cottage on Lake Geneva in Wisconsin where the Lawrence Smiths will spend a month's vacation as in a smoke-filled room at the Pentagon. Reason: the clan is home from the wars, glad to be back, and eligible for discharge.

Just now the clan includes the Representative from Wisconsin, energetic Mrs. Smith, who chalked up a bond-sales record during the Mighty Seventh War Loan, and daughter Betty, ready and willing to shake the sands of China from her feet and settle down Stateside for a long time, perhaps for all time.

Betty has just returned from more than a year of clubmobile duty with the Red Cross in China, with brief leaves in India, her only respite from the beleaguered Chinese mainland. Her experiences were broadening, rugged—and sufficient. She's resigned, and is making no bones about how glad she is to be home.

DURING her tour of duty in the ancient country, her clubmobile unit was stationed at advance posts, where American or Allied airfields changed hands or passed into nonexistence too often for comfort. From these fields, our airmen took off for raids on Japheld territory, returned for the warm and welcome food the Red Cross unit furnished. In the windy cold of China, Betty Smith often—much too often—had to run for the raid shelter. It was the infrequent trips to India that kept alive her memory of what it feels like to be good and warm.

Another phase of the Pacific war the Smiths will know about is the New Guinea campaign. On that South Pacific island, son John was stationed for 36 months, a medical corpsman. Having earned 105 points, he's waiting at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., for his discharge, attached to a medical unit there for the time being. He's hoping to be home before the Lake Geneva outing is over.

ANOTHER daughter of the Smiths, Alice Smith Walsh, is the wife of Sergt. William Walsh, an infantry veteran, who is recuperating from serious wounds he received in the German campaign when he stepped on a land mine.

Pretty soon, he'll get his medical discharge from McGuire General Hospital, Richmond, Va., and join his wife, who, with their little daughter, is living in Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Smith has her own war record, which her family takes especial pride in, just as they do the World War I accomplishments of Representative Smith, who was a first lieutenant of infantry, 32d Division.

During the last bond drive, when the Congressional Club set a high goal in war bonds to purchase two hospital planes, Mrs. Smith had a large number of sales to her credit, bearing out her reputation as a super-saleswoman, made in other campaigns.

Until last August, she was national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, has a flare for public speaking, which she does well. She also heads the Cookbook Committee of the Congressional Club, whose members this year published a wartime edition of favorite recipes.

Yacht Is Office Summer Resort

The trim yacht Mako, lying at anchor at Eighth st. and Maine ave., is serving as the summer home of Comdr. Thorne Donnelley, who is on duty at the Navy Department and expects to get no holiday.

Mrs. Donnelley, meanwhile, has gone to Lake Forest, Ill., which was the Donnelley's home before they came to Washington for the duration.

With Mrs. Donnelley is her daughter, Miss Naoma Donnelley, a student at Finch Junior College in New York.

Commander and Mrs. Donnelley have an apartment at 39th and Cathedral ave. which they occupy during the winter season.

Others forced to go farther afield than Commander Donnelley for a vacation are the former Premier of France and Mme. Chautemps, who expect to spend the month of August at Spring Lake, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Howry, who is on a short visit to Hot Springs, Va., and Mrs. Warren Lee Pierson, who is spending several days in New York.

The Naval Attache of the Swedish Legation, Commodore Angelin, and Mme. Angelin are at Cape May for a few weeks, their daughters, the Misses Madelaline and Elisabeth, are at Southampton and will later visit Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davies at their camp in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Houghteling are leaving any day now with their son and daughter-in-law, the J. L. Houghtelings, jr., and their baby for Cape Cod.

Harris & Ewing

MEETING IN WASHINGTON from across the border were Maj. Gen. Harry Letson of the Canadian Joint Staff, and Mrs. John Currelly (above) guests at the farewell party given by the Canadian Ambassador, Lester B. Pearson, for Hugh Campbell, retiring head of the Canadian War Information Board, and Mrs. Campbell. At far right, a new portrait of Mrs. Ira Eaker, wife of General Eaker, Deputy Commander of the Army Air Forces

Chapel Vows Unite Fosters In Marriage

White gladioli on the altar, flanked by standards of the same flowers and ferns, decorated the Memorial Chapel at the Army Medical Center for the wedding yesterday of Miss Mimi Kingsbury Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Yellott Worthington, and Capt. James Campbell Foster, jr., AUS, son of Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, jr., Louisville, Ky., and of Addison G. Foster, Washington.

The ceremony at 5 p. m. was performed by Chaplain Antonine Barrett and was followed by a reception in the Chinese Room at the Mayflower.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin finish fashioned with a sweetheart neck and marquisette yoke, a tight bodice and long sleeves with lace cuffs. The hoop skirt was caught up at the front to reveal a ruffled lace underskirt. Her veil of illusion was held by a Juliet cap of satin and lace trimmed with orange blossoms which had been worn by her mother and sister at their weddings.

She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias tied with satin ribbons. Her father gave her in marriage.

Sister Attends Her

Mrs. Calvin C. Lombard, matron of honor for her sister, wore a pale blue marquisette gown with off-shoulder neckline edged in pale blue satin, a tight bodice with bishop sleeves and a bouffant skirt. Her Juliet cap of satin and marquisette was of matching shade and she carried a cluster of pink roses and blue delphinium tied with pink satin.

Bridesmaids were Miss Shirley Devine, Erie, Pa.; Miss Margaret Tomlin, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Courtenay Owens, Washington; Mrs. Meade Whitacker, Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. George Bew, Washington. Their frocks were like that of the matron of honor in pale pink and they wore matching Juliet caps. They carried pink roses and blue delphinium tied with blue ribbon.

Lieut. Charles A. Foster, USNR, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man and the ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Frank Hibben, Lieut. Lewis Hardy, Lieut. (j.g.) John Faron, all USNR; George Y. Worthington 3d, brother of the bride; George Bew and H. Andrew Affell.

Leave for Massachusetts

At the reception Mrs. Worthington, receiving with the young couple, wore a rose crepe gown with hat of French roses and Mrs. Calhoun, mother of the bridegroom, who also welcomed guests, was in chartreuse crepe with black tulle hat.

For her wedding trip to Edgartown, Mass., the bride wore a navy blue print with blue wool bolero, a rose straw hat trimmed with ribbons to match. Captain and Mrs. Foster will make their home at 3051 Idaho ave., when they return.

Here for the wedding were Patrick Campbell, Louisville; Mrs. James W. Campbell, Miss Mae Kenney, Laurel, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rahr, New York; Col. and Mrs. A. D. Warnock, Philadelphia.

The bride is a graduate of Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va., and Captain Foster was graduated from Centre College, Ky.

August Nuptials Being Planned By Miss Gaylord

Mr. and Mrs. Edward King Gaylord, Oklahoma City, Okla., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Virginia Elizabeth, to Maj. Thomas Robert Davis, USAAF, son of Mrs. John G. Ayling, Washington, and the late Paul D. Davis, New York. The wedding will take place August 14 at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord in Estes Park, Colo.

Miss Gaylord, daughter of the publisher of the Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times, is a graduate of Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass., and Vassar College She is a provisional member of the Junior League.

Major Davis, a graduate of Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass., and Amherst College, returned to this country in June after nearly two years of combat service in England, France and Germany with the 354th Fighter Group of the Ninth Air Force. His stepfather, the late Colonel Ayling, USAAF, was stationed in Washington before being assigned overseas, where he was killed in action during the Italian campaign in 1943.

Miss Gaylord will have as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Edith Gaylord of Washington.

Kavanagh—Payne

At a reception at their home yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Preston Breckenridge Kavanagh announced the engagement of their daughter, Patricia Day, to Lieut. Bruce Ryburn Payne 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carr Payne, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieutenant Payne, now en route for duty at Camp Ord, Calif., was present yesterday, as was his mother. The two aunts of the bride-elect, Mrs. Ovid McMaster Butler and Mrs. Robert Edward Day, both of Washington, presided at the punchbowl, and Miss Mary Wood and Miss Allie May Smoot assisted at the tea table.

Miss Kavanagh, a native Washingtonian, has completed her junior year at Vanderbilt University, where she is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta.

Lieutenant Payne was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and at Vanderbilt University. He is a member of Sigma Nu fraternity.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Alice Prigg Promoted

Alice M. Prigg, Wac, daughter of Mrs. Minette B. Prigg, 6130 Utah ave. nw., has been promoted to the rank of technician fifth grade at McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Tex., where she is a medical laboratory technician. Technician Fifth Grade Prigg has been in the service 10 months.

HOST AND HONOR Guests at the Canadian Embassy fete are, left to right, the Canadian Ambassador; Mrs. Campbell, her daughter, Miss Carol Campbell and Mr. Campbell, in center picture. Directly above, Air Vice Marshal George Walsh and Mrs. F. J. D. Pemberton, wife of the Naval Attache of the Canadian Embassy

Admiral, Mrs. Fitch Return To Academy, Where They Met

By Billy Crawford

OF course she'll miss Washington; she's a native. But Mrs. Aubrey Wray Fitch has a special liking for Annapolis. For one thing she met the vice admiral there, was married in St. Ann's Church. For another, it's close to Washington.

They'll be leaving about the middle of August when he'll replace Rear Admiral John R. Beardall as superintendent of the Naval Academy and commandant of the Severn River Naval Command.

Wife of the present deputy chief of naval operations for air, she's one of those uncommon persons who likes housekeeping "even now when it's difficult." She fancies it so much that she's never got around to having many other hobbies. Golf is her husband's favorite game and in more leisurely times she enjoys it with him, never worries about the score.

THEN there's gardening. But she hasn't really been able to express herself for several seasons. Ever since she returned a year ago from Coronado, Calif., where she stayed while the admiral was out to sea, they've had an apartment. And her entire flower bed is on the porch. At the reservation there'll be enough room to branch out as well as get down and dig.

"I've never been in the limelight," she'll tell you. And the inflection infers that she doesn't want to be now. She'd much prefer to talk about her husband or sons, Aubrey, jr., Omar and John. Aubrey and John, both lieutenants in the Naval Reserve, are in the Pacific. Omar's in Midshipmen's School in New York.

No bridge or party addict, her spare hours have always gone to the Red Cross, even when the boys were little. In Coronado, she worked as a Grey Lady. Now it's the Navy Relief Society. She's third vice president and she wasn't named as "a front." She really works, spending a great part of every day there.

"OF course it's the least interesting thing about his whole career." That was Mrs. Fitch's comment week before last when reporters again hauled out the story about "Jakey's" flunking the Academy entrance exam, barely passing the second and graduating at the bottom of the class.

She doesn't talk about her school

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Lieut. Curtiss, Miss Salisbury Wed in Hawaii

Capt. Kenneth B. Salisbury, USNR, and Mrs. Salisbury, Ottumwa, Iowa, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary Virginia, to Lieut. (jg) Charles Dwight Curtiss, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Curtiss, Chevy Chase, Md.

The ceremony took place July 22 at the Fort Shafter Post Chapel in Honolulu, with Chaplain Cohee officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Vice Admiral Ainsworth.

Miss Jane Riebeth was maid of honor and Miss Janet Salisbury the bridesmaid. Both are from Minneapolis, Minn., former home of the bride. Serving as best man was Lieut. Thomas Shreve, Palo Alto, Calif., and the ushers were Lieut. James Robinson, Lieut. (jg) Q. S. Schwartz and Ensign John Stokes.

Maag—Barrett

A wedding breakfast at the George Mason Hotel followed the marriage July 17 of Miss Elizabeth A. Barrett, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Barrett, and Arthur Frederic Maag, jr., Loveland, Ohio, which was performed by the Rev. Robert F. Beattie at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Alexandria. The couple are now on a wedding trip to Atlantic City, N. J., New York and Boston.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a white marquisette gown trimmed with slipper satin and made with a train. Her finger-tip veil of illusion was held by a coronet of seed pearls. She carried a white prayer book with an orchid and stephanotis and wore an heirloom string of pearls.

Miss Jane Burroughs, maid of honor, wore an aqua taffeta and lace gown with Juliet cap to match and carried shocking pink gladioli. The other attendants, Miss Mary Barrett, a sister, Mrs. James A. Cremins and Miss Francis Davis, wore pink and yellow gowns of taffeta and net with matching Dutch hats. They carried old-fashioned, bouquets. Miss Mary Etta Williams was flower girl, dressed in Nile green taffeta and net.

Gordon C. Leake was best man, and the ushers were William Barrett, a brother of the bride, Alexander A. Beiro and Edward F. Cousins.

For a traveling costume the bride wore a green crepe suit with white accessories and a white orchid corsage. She was graduated from St. Mary's Academy. Mr. Maag recently received an honorable discharge from the United States Marine Corps because of wounds received while with the First Marine Division at the Palau Islands.

Too Busy for a Social Whirl

Red Cross Work, Tradition With Famed Davison Clan, Takes Mrs. Gates' Time

By Marie McNair

PERHAPS the least known of the "Little Cabinet" wives is Mrs. Artemus L. Gates, wife of the newly appointed Undersecretary of the Navy.

Seeking no recognition in her own right, few people are aware that Mrs. Gates is a member of one of America's first families, was born with the traditional silver spoon, and could if she would take her place among the leading hostesses of the country.

Instead, since she first came to Washington, which is more than three years ago when Mr. Gates was named Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, she has held a full-time Red Cross job, is at her desk early in the morning, never reaches home 'til time for tea. You won't find her at luncheon parties or afternoon fetes for she simply hasn't time for both. She has her own small circle of friends whom she sees with some regularity; her house runs like a clock with tried and true domestics; and the two young daughters of the house, Diane and Cynthia Gates, are carefully supervised.

IN her own small way Mrs. Gates is carrying on in the work that her father, the late Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross handled so efficiently in World War I.

A sister of Col. F. Trubee Davison, former Assistant Secretary of War for Air, who now heads the special projects for Army Air Forces, Mrs. Gates has another member of her family, a sister, also living in Washington. She's Mrs. Ward Cheney, wife of Commander Cheney now in the Pacific.

Mrs. Davison, the former Dorothy Peabody, daughter of the late Rev. Endicott Peabody, head of Groton School, is also devoting much of her time to the Red Cross with a desk at the offices of the Eastern Area in Alexandria.

The Davisons have remained a closely knit family unit through the years.

The matriarch is Mrs. Henry P. Davison who lives in the huge old house, Peacock Point, at Locust Valley, Long Island, with her children and grandchildren occupying separate establishments on the estate.

Mrs. Gates is there now for a week's holiday; Mrs. Cheney is in her own house and the numerous grandchildren come and go.

Always active in civic and cultural projects, it's not surprising to learn that Mrs. Davison is mayor of the town.

ARTEMUS GATES, his brother-in-law, Trubee Davison, and Robert Lovett, now Assistant Secretary of War for Air, were all at Yale together, and it was during their college days that they developed a yen to fly. Colonel Davison organized the Yale Unit Naval Reserve Air Squadron in the early days of World War I, and he and Bob Lovett agreed to join up as aviators to go across when the United States got into the war. Colonel Davison never made it. A plane crash in this country put him in the hospital with a broken back and it was not until after the Armistice and peace negotiations were going on that he went to France, accompanying his father.

The new Undersecretary of the Navy left Yale to enlist in Naval Reserve Aviation before we had declared war on Germany in World War I. He went overseas, was captured by the Germans and only released after the Armistice.

AFTER two years of married life Lieut. Comdr. Donald McVickar and his wife, who was the lovely Eleanor Guthrie Neff, Washington, seem to be still in the honeymoon stage.

They're divinely happy in Blue Heaven, their house out at Bay Head, Long Island, and have just returned there from Vermont, where they have acquired a farm, promptly named by Commander McVickar, Smiling Valley.

Last time Eleanor McVickar was in Washington to see her mother, Mrs. David Brainard, wife of Rear Admiral Brainard, it was Maytime and it'll probably be many months before she'll be down again.

"You will have to get news of us by telephone now," she told her mother via long distance the other night, "for I'm too busy even to write letters."

Along with the farm, the McVickars recently bought an automobile. "Put on your best bib and tucker," Donald told his wife the other day, "we're going out on the town to celebrate. We've got a car again after all these motorless days. I'll call for you at 5."

"CALL for me at —— beauty salon, then," replied Eleanor, naming one of Fifth ave.'s swankiest shops, "and come in and get me. I want everybody in the shop to see our new car."

On the dot of 5 Commander McVickar arrived in a new uniform. Mrs. McVickar was there with a new hair-do, and wearing her prettiest frock. As they walked to the curb, Eleanor saw a long, sleek limousine manned by a liveried chauffeur. She started toward it.

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Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

WHEN it gets around Washington via the grapevine (which sometimes produces wine, sour grapes and plums) that there's a new bachelor in town, why there's occasion for secret rejoicing among the females of the specie and the poor fellow thinks he'll just have to resort to a social secretary.

I don't know if Representative James Fulton from Pennsylvania has a social secretary or not, but he claims he has nine secretaries working in his office. Which is a heck of a lot for a young fellow who's only been a Congressman for three months.

Mr. Fulton claims he's as green as corn, but I heard that if the corn is green, everything is just all right. He got to be a Congressman through no fault of his own and I always think its such a comfort when you don't have to blame yourself for something. And besides, worse things could happen to you than becoming a Congressman.

It was while he was serving with the Navy in the Pacific that Jim received notice that he had been elected. He took it very bravely and calmly and there was no need to put him in sick bay.

But anyhow, girls, he's young and handsome and plenty smart. When he was born his mother recognized that certain intelligence in his face which prompted her to say, "Some day he might be President." She probably didn't figure on his being a Congressman, but there's still lots of time.

Jim likes to tell about when he was really a young whippersnapper and dabbling in politics. He was running for State senator. At that time, for unavoidable reasons, his married sister and four children descended upon him and settled down.

Rumors emanating in the little town of Sewickley were like the proverbial stone dropped in a pool, and they spread throughout the county. As he was about to make a speech one night, his manager told him in alarm that maybe he had better cancel the speech. The rumors were awful!

Nothing daunted and caution tossed to the winds as young people will toss them, the hopeful candidate didn't cancel his speech. He merely prefaced it by "Ladies and gentlemen, before I begin my speech, I want to say that I have been hearing some rumors concerning myself. And I'd just like to say, that they are all absolutely true."

That fixed 'em.

A CHANGE in Administration which stays in the same political family rarely brings new faces to Washington. It's been a long time since a new President arrived who was well known in the Capital. One of the circumstances which makes the Trumans fun to have in the White House is that everybody from the tradesmen to

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G. B. Comforts To Reside Here

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Comfort, whose marriage took place recently in Grace Lutheran Church, have returned to Washington to make their home after a wedding trip to Buck Hill Farms, Pa.

Before her marriage the bride was Miss Emma Luebbing, daughter of Mrs. Ida Luebbing, Washington and Lake Worth, Fla., and the late Herman Henry Luebbing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herman Henry Luebbing, jr., Clarksburg, Md., gave his sister in marriage. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gerhard E. Lenski.

The bride wore a pink chiffon and lace gown and matching picture hat and carried a bouquet of sweetheart roses and white orchids. Miss Daisy Powell of Cincinnati, maid of honor, was in yellow net and lace and Mrs. S. Ralph Passmore, West Chester, Pa., matron of honor, wore a blue net and lace gown. Both attendants carried Talisman roses.

Dr. Ernest Johnson, Philadelphia, was best man and ushers were Walter D. Mills and Arthur B. Cozzens, Philadelphia; S. Ralph Passmore and S. Dana Hooper of New York.

A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony.

Beardalls Give Luncheon; Lieut. Clements Marries

Annapolis, Md., July 28.—The superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, and Mrs. Beardall were hosts at an official luncheon Saturday, July 21, for Lieut. Gen. Heriberto Jara, Mexican Minister of Navy, and Senora de Jara, who visited the academy that day. General Jara, who holds Mexico's highest naval post, was accompanied by a number of high-ranking Mexican naval officers.

St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, was the setting for the wedding last Friday of Miss E. Carol Stride, daughter of Mrs. V. Barlow Stride, and Caryl Stride, Denver, Colo., to Lieut. Guy Morrison Clements, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Roger Clements, Annapolis. The Rev. Harold E. Towne, B. A., performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception in the Victorian suite of the Hotel Carlyle.

Lieutenant Clements, who is on leave from active duty, and his bride, are taking a trip through New England.

Capt. Morris D. Gilmore, assistant director of athletics at the Naval Academy, has returned to Annapolis after conferring with Notre Dame officials concerning the Navy-Notre Dame football game to be played next November in the Cleveland Stadium. Plans were made to accommodate a record-breaking crowd.

Miss St. George Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. St. George, Weems Creek, Annapolis, formerly of Seattle, Wash., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jean Peyton, to Ensign H. Nelson Upthegrove, son of Prof. and Mrs. Clair Upthegrove, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Miss St. George attended the University of Washington and is a member of Chi Omega Sorority. Ensign Upthegrove was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of '46.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Smith, jr., this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Lieut. Raymond W. West, USNR, son of Mrs. Russell E. West and the late Mr. West, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Mrs. W. C. Ford, wife of Captain Ford, USN, entertained the Reina Mercedes Navy Wives Club Thursday afternoon at a tea at her home.

Mrs. Wiley Visiting

Mrs. Herbert Wiley, wife of Captain Wiley, USN, California, is staying at Carvel Hall while visiting in Annapolis. Captain and Mrs. Wiley made their home here sometime ago, when he was stationed at the Naval Academy.

Vicomtesse Soupart De Migneux Sir de le Hoffre left Wednesday for her home at Miami Beach, Fla., after spending 10 days here as the house guest of Comdr. Robert M. Lee, USN, and Mrs. Lee.

Miss Pixie Gordon has returned to Sewickley, Pa., after spending a few days with her uncle and aunt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Elmer M. Jackson. Miss Gordon motored to the East Coast from California a month ago.

Capt. James H. Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Cook, is here to spend a 30-day leave. He has just returned from overseas, having served 30 months in the CBI theater.

Miss Amelia Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace J. Miller, at their home here.

Comdr. Samuel B. Purdie, USNR, is spending a leave with Mrs. Purdie at the Morrow Apartments, State Circle. Commander Purdie, who formerly taught in Department 7, foreign languages, at the academy, has just returned from 36 months overseas.

Beatrice Armiger Honored

A farewell party in honor of Miss Beatrice Armiger, Arundel-on-the-Bay, was given Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sindall, Wardour. Miss Armiger, who is a graduate nurse, will start her duties at Mount St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore. Hostesses for the party were Misses Mary Lou Eiring, Sue Renke, Dorothy Quirck and Beatrice Bohnert.

A welcoming reception for the Rev. Ellis Frye, new pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, this city, and Mrs. Frye was held Wednesday evening in the recreational room of the church.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. S. Mason, Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Va., spent the weekend here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Munroe, at their home on the Severn.

Mrs. Reginald Raymond, Shreveport, La., is the house guest of Mrs. Charles Brindupke.

Hepners Plan Family Party On Anniversary

Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Hepner will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage which took place July 30, 1885. The day will also be the seventy-eighth birthday of Mrs. Hepner. They will spend the day quietly with members of the immediate family at their home at Orkney Springs. The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Hepner, their oldest son, who spent 30 years as a missionary and theological professor in Japan and who is now serving with the Government here, will be with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Hepner have had 13 children, 11 of whom are still living, 28 grandchildren and three great grandchildren. The nine grandchildren who are serving in the armed forces are Capt. Junior Sager, Sergt. Thomas Davis, Corpl. Douglas Hoover, Sergt. James Keller, Sergt. Allen Gochenour, Pvt. Wilson Hepner, all of whom have been wounded, and Lieut. Edward Hepner, Chief Warrant Officer Herschel Sager and Sergt. Carl Keller, jr.

Mr. Hepner was born on October 11, 1862.

Veterans Back With Families In Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., July 28—Capt. Sterling M. Harrison, USMC, and Maj. Richard H. Hutchison, AUS, were honored at a party Saturday evening given by the latter's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Slack, at their Leesburg home. The two servicemen will leave shortly for overseas duty.

Guests in the Slack home for the weekend were Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hutchison, Laurel Park Farm, Md., and their son, Major Hutchison.

Chief Pharmacist Mate Matthew Pulliam, USNR, arrived in Leesburg Friday to spend a 30-day leave with his mother, Mrs. Louise Pulliam. He has been on duty in the Pacific for two years. Other guests in the Pulliam home this week are Miss Catherine Pulliam and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Roney, Arlington.

T/Sergt. Millard E. Rives, member of the 489th Bomber Squadron, 15th Air Force, arrived home Monday to spend a 30-day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rives. Sergeant Rives has been stationed in Italy for seven months and was in the service for two years before going overseas.

Capt. Francis L. Carr, AUS, member of the Fifth Division, Third Army, arrived home Friday for a 30-day leave. Captain Carr served overseas for nearly three years, first going to Iceland and later to Germany, where his division was one of the last to cease firing. Another guest in the Carr home this week is Miss Marion Arnold, Wisconsin and Washington.

Two brothers, who have recently returned from overseas service in different war areas, were honored with a buffet supper Sunday evening by their aunt, Mrs. W. C. Whitmore, entertained at her home in Leesburg. The brothers are EM 2/c Harvey B. Titus, USNR, who served two years in the Pacific area, and Pfc. Carlton Titus, Medical Corps, First Army, who served six months in Germany. The boys are the sons of Mrs. Hattie F. Titus, Arlington, Va.

Lieut. Col. James D. Bush, AUS, recently returned from the South Pacific and is spending a 30-day leave at his home here.

Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts entertained a number of guests over the weekend, including Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Slauson, Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. Angus McCormick, Washington; Lieut. Henry H. Lefferts, USNR, and Mrs. Lefferts, Horace L. Lefferts and son, Leedom, and Mrs. Minnie Thomas of Arlington; and Mrs. Miles S. Lefferts, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee VanDeventer had as their weekend guests Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hickam, Pittsburgh; the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Bowman, Belle Haven, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Coven, jr., Boston, Mass.

The Fauquier-Loudoun Garden Club met Wednesday with Mrs. Walter McK. Jones at Upperville. Guest speaker was Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn, Leesburg, who spoke on flower arrangements for church. The exhibits consisted of similar arrangements.

Mrs. David N. Rust is spending this week at Orkney Springs, Va. During her absence, her sister, Miss Clarence Snowden, Alexandria, is a guest in the Rust home.

Miss Lucy di Zerega and Miss Agnes di Zerega are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fuller at Fall River, Mass.

John A. Welbourn, jr., returned to his home in Charleston, W. Va., Sunday after visiting his parents here.

Miss Mildred Adams left this week for Covington, Ga., where she will visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. David S. Walker, Charlottesville, visiting in Leesburg is the guest this week of Miss Mary Conrad and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn.

Misses Sara Thomas and Odie Phillips returned Saturday from Madison College, Harrisonburg, where they have been students during the summer session.

Col. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., newly elected chairman of Loudoun County chapter, American Red Cross, visited Eastern Area Headquarters in Alexandria this week. While there he conferred with Ramon Eaton, manager of the Eastern Area office, and V. A. Phillips, regional director.

Griner-Griffin Plans Revealed

The engagement of Miss Olive Mabry Griner to Dr. Irwin Hilary Griffin, son of Mrs. Rufus J. Griffin, Moundville, Ala., and the late Dr. Griffin, has been announced by her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Wesley Griner, jr., Chapel Hill, N. C.

Miss Griner attended American University here for two years and was graduated this June from the University of North Carolina. She is a member of Delta Gamma fraternity.

Dr. Griffin, a graduate of the University of Alabama, received his medical degree from Tulane University. He is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha and of Chi Phi medical fraternity.

Bachrach

EDGARTOWN, MASS., is the honeymoon destination of Capt. James Campbell Foster, jr., AUS, and his bride, the former Mimi Kingsbury Worthington, whose marriage took place yesterday. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Worthington. (Story on Page 1.)

Throw Over Outmoded Status

Guatemalan Women Free To Organize, Campaign

By Genevieve Reynolds

A new life has opened up for Guatemala's fairer sex since revolutionists ousted that country's strong man, Gen. Jorge Ubico, longtime President. For the first time in history, about four months ago, senoras and senoritas stumped a political campaign and cast their votes. So reveals Mme. Aida Doninelli.

Guatemala's new democratic government selected its most talented daughter—Mme. Doninelli—to make a good will tour in the United States. Tomorrow the handsome, black-haired, black-eyed artist will appear in a concert at the Pan American Union. Born in that small republic, of Italian parentage, she lived 15 years here, dividing her time between New York and Chicago. Five years she sang with the Metropolitan Opera and also gained fame on national radio programs.

Just prior to the outbreak of the war, she went home for a short visit but remained to see the woman's movement gain momentum and drive to a successful conclusion. She saw the once unprotesting women don mourning, gather in unforbidden meeting places to air their grievances. Also, she observed them marching with the determined revolutionists. A few bore arms. All aided the soldiers by preparing food and caring for the wounded.

Dared Not Meet

"Before the revolution women were not allowed to organize clubs or societies except La Casa del Nino—a group organized to support a children's home," she explains. "None dared to even meet in large groups. Even all artists from other countries were forbidden to give concerts in Guatemala.

"Now the women are organizing all over the place," she continues smilingly. "Already a group has been formed, 'Pro Arte Musical', to bring in singers, pianists and other artists for performances. We hope to do a lot of exchanging among artists as well as students."

Also, a nursing school, the first in the country, she points out, has been established to train nurses. Schools soon will be mushrooming in every village and hamlet, no matter how remote. "Yes, we aim to build many good schools," she added reflectively.

Mme. Doninelli says that education is one immediate aim of the country's new Chief Executive, Juan Jose Arevalo, whom she terms a great scholar. And that the new First Lady is an intellectual with diversified interests; that she understands women's problems and is eager to help them obtain more privileges and advantages. In fact, Senora de Arevalo is in the forefront, encouraging the gentler sex to participate more in politics and civic affairs.

Can Drop Chaperones

Before the revolution, Guatemalan women's predominant interest was furthering cultural pursuits. Now, they evidence a lively interest in international as well as domestic politics, according to Mme. Doninelli, who predicts they eventually will hold posts in their government. In addition, she thinks they will have more social freedom, that is freedom to go unchaperoned to dances and other social functions. Furthermore, she believes more women will enter the university to prepare for careers.

"Students, that is the males, make it tough for girl students at the university," maintains the slim, handsome artist, who teaches music at the Conservatory in Guatemala City. "Only one girl braved their derisions to get a degree in medicine. Soon this will change and coeds will be as welcome as they are at any of your colleges."

Optimistic about women's new status in Guatemala, Mme. Doninelli thinks they will emerge quickly into the world's spotlight.

MME. AIDA DONINELLI
. . . On good will mission

Representative Is a Bachelor And Smart, Too

Continued from Page 1

officials have known them over a period of years.

The same goes for his new appointments. Newspaper scribes can't pounce on a new official wife and write something about her that nobody knew before.

Mrs. Jim Byrnes is a good example of that. She first came to Washington in 1911 as the wife of a Congressman, and with the succession of her husband's positions here, she's been sitting a little bit higher above the salt ever since.

So what can I tell you about the wife of the new Secretary of State that you don't already know? It's no news to you that she's a gracious hostess, has silver hair, and will be as popular as her predecessor, Mrs. Cordell Hull.

AND SPEAKING of new officials if not new faces, the latest scuttlebut around the District of Columbia is to the effect that an Army surgeon from Missouri will replace Admiral Ross T. McIntyre as personal physician to the President.

(If President Truman hadn't become President, I don't believe I ever would have learned to spell Missouri.)

JACKIE MARTIN has gotten as far as the tag line of her book called "Nurses in Action." Jackie, whose photography can't be beat in these parts, spent several months in Italy and France covering the heroics of the nurses in action with her camera and you'll see the pictures in her book.

Mrs. Doeller, Turners Give Dinner Parties

By Nina Carter Tabb

The Warrenton House, a most attractive place to dine out on the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs grounds, is doing a thriving business these warm nights. There one may have dinner served under the moon and stars on the back lawn at tables arranged about the place.

Down Virginia Way

Saturday nights there is always a subscription dance at the Springs Field Club nearby. Among the dinner parties given at the Warrenton House the past week was one by Mrs. William E. Doeller, who had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Charrington and Mr. and Mrs. David Batchelder.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Turner, The Plains, were entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Turner Foster, Miss Nancy Turner and Lieut. Francis A. Gray, USA. Mrs. Harrison Mann and Dr. Cary Langhorne were in another party.

Mrs. Rhoda Christmas, Maryland, had as dinner guests Judge and Mrs. Marbury, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Humphrey, Mrs. Donelson Christmas, Miss Ellen Bowling, Mrs. Frances Roberts and Miss Barney.

Other notables seen dining there included Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and John L. Lewis.

Mayor Courtland H. Smith, Middleburg, and Mrs. Smith, have visiting them his son, Lieut. Col. Mark Alexander Herbert Smith, USA, Mrs. Smith and their son, Mark A. H. Smith, jr.

Colonel Smith, who volunteered for service at the beginning of the war, served at Camp Lee as plans and training officer and commanding officer, Officers Training Regiment, before going to the CBI theater. Since returning he has been stationed at Boston, Mass., as executive officer, Boston Quartermaster Depot.

After the defeat of Germany, Colonel Smith requested return to inactive duty and business connections, which was approved by the War Department. He will revert to inactive status September 3 and will resume service with the Commercial Credit Co., Baltimore, with which he has been connected for 15 years.

Mayor Smith's eldest son, Lieut. Comdr. Courtland H. Smith 3d, USN, is en route to the Pacific theater after two years' service in the United States. Commander Smith was in the Pacific area in 1942-43.

Mrs. Richard Gatewood and her two daughters, Miss Jane Carter Gatewood and Miss Mary Gatewood, Atlanta, Ga., have arrived in Virginia to visit her father, John T. Ramey and Mrs. Ramey at Grafton, near Marshall. They will also stay with Mrs. Gatewood's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave Cunningham, while here.

Judge and Mrs. John L. Ingram, Richmond, are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Turner, this week at their home near Marshall.

Robert Alsop, Richmond, is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Dougherty, jr., at their home near Millwood, Clarke County.

Lieut. Harry Stimpson, USNR, who has recently returned from two years' service in the Pacific, was joined by Mrs. Stimpson on the West Coast. They are now enjoying his leave at their home in Winchester. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stimpson were guests of honor at a dinner given by her father, Thomas P. Byrd, and Mrs. Byrd at their home, The Cliff, on the Shenandoah River, a few evenings ago.

Capt. and Mrs. H. Gwynne Tayloe, jr., had their young son, H. Gwynne Tayloe 3d, christened in Emmanuel Church, Middleburg, last Sunday afternoon, the Rev. D. Campbell Mayers, rector of the church, officiating. Mrs. John Dudley, Richmond, was godmother for the little boy and godfathers were Richard Dulany Tayloe and Lieut. Howard White, jr.

Miss Coughlan Becomes Bride Of Lieutenant

On Thursday Miss Virginia Mary Coughlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Coughlin, Melrose Highlands, Mass., became the bride of Lieut. Paul Galarneaux Haaga, USNR, son of Mrs. Arthur Haaga, Memphis, Tenn., at a ceremony performed by the Rev. Edward Hartigan in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Greenwood, Mass. A small reception for the families and close friends followed at the College Club, Boston.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, Lieut. Thomas Francis Coughlin, jr., AUS. She wore a white mousseline de soie gown with a net of veil attached to a Juliet cap and carried a white prayer book with spray of stephanotis. Mrs. Charles A. Iarrobino was the bride's only attendant and wore an aqua organdy dress with an old-fashioned bouquet and headdress of pink roses.

Lieut. Joseph L. Haaga, AUS, was his brother's best man, and ushers were Hubert R. Haaga, USNR, another brother, and Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Iarrobino, USN.

Mrs. Haaga is a graduate of Radcliffe College. Formerly a research secretary at the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University, she is now with the State Department here.

Lieutenant Haaga was graduated from the University of Tennessee, where he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon and received his master's degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration. Before joining the Navy he was with the Tennessee Valley Authority. He recently has returned from 2½ years with the Navy amphibious forces in the Mediterranean and Europe.

Slim Pickings For Women, But Some Still Are Open

Here's Your Overseas Job Chance

By Ann Cottrell

Unless decisions at the Big Three conference effect an expansion of United States Government activities in Germany and other parts of Europe, chances of many more jobs opening up abroad for American civilian women appear decidedly slim, except for those offered by the State Department.

Although there are approximately 20,000 military and civilian women abroad now, the assignment abroad of civilian women by all agencies except the State Department has dwindled to a small trickle.

Soon after VE-Day such agencies as the Foreign Economic Administration, the Treasury Department and the Office of Strategic Services started picking clerical and highly trained professional women for jobs overseas. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, too, accelerated its hiring and today more than 650 American women are serving UNRRA in Greece, Yugoslavia and Germany.

The hiring was finished in short order, as there were many applications to choose from, and now most of the women are already at work overseas.

Requirements of all the agencies have been, of necessity, rather stiff so far as health and emotional stability and professional background are concerned, but the most heart-breaking rule is the ban against sending women to areas in which their soldier husbands are stationed.

The State Department's admitted unwillingness to accept women as foreign service "career" officers is balanced to some extent, department officials think, by its fine opportunities for foreign service clerks. Women have a slim chance for appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate as foreign service officers of the so-called career service because of their sex.

No Prejudice Involved

The attitude stems not from prejudice against women competing with men in the foreign service field, but because of a natural inability to cope with some of the problems a woman would create. Matrimony, climate and custom are the three big stumbling blocks for a woman in the career service.

If she marries, she's out of the service before she is ever addressed as "Mrs." She would have to receive special treatment so far as climate is concerned, because certain areas would ruin her health and disposition far quicker than a man's. Immobile to some extent, she could not be (and, of course, she wouldn't be) sent to a Mohammedan country, for example, as her prestige would be so low that she would drag down the Government's too.

So with all of its arguments against women working up to Ambassador, the State Department holds out as bait to foreign service clerks—who might create similar problems—the possibility of rising temporarily to the post of vice consuls.

A check of Government departments reveals the following to be the true status on chances for women to get overseas with agencies other than the Red Cross, the Wac or Army Nurse and Dietitians Corps:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE: There are now approximately 1000 openings for foreign service clerks—women in good health between the ages of 21 and 35 qualified in stenography and typing who have been United States citizens at least 15 years. A knowledge of a foreign language is desirable, although not necessary. Appointees preferably should be unmarried and without dependents.

Needs for clerks, who will be called upon for all types of office work such as filing and decoding, are world wide but at present the most urgent needs are for European posts. Clerks are appointed at a starting salary of $1800 per annum in addition to rent, light and fuel and often cost of living allowances. Chances of promotion for the "deserving" clerk to higher paying jobs in the newly-created administrative service of the foreign service are viewed as exceptionally good, as administrative workers are promoted from the ranks.

Senior clerks are paid from $2300 to $2900 plus allowances; administrative assistants, from $2600 to $3800, plus allowances; and administrative officers from $3500 to $5600, plus allowances.

Appointments are made for the duration of the emergency and the clerk is required to serve at least two years unless she has good reason to resign. Written applications, accompanied by birth certificates and photographs are necessary, but personal calls are welcomed. Interested and qualified women may write or call personally at the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State; room 506, Walker Johnson Building, 1734 New York ave. nw., Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION: At present all overseas posts are filled, but decisions made at the Big Three conference may result in expansion of FEA missions abroad, particularly in Germany. The need has been and may be again for clerical-secretarial and professional workers.

The basic qualifications for FEA clerical help are almost identical with those of the State Department, although the minimum age is higher—25 years. There is no set maximum age, however. A college degree and a knowledge of the language of the country to which an employe will be assigned is strongly desired. A great deal of stress is put on the applicant's health and emotional stability. The clerical starting salary is $1800 with allowances. A larger salary, in the vicinity of $3800 plus allowances, is paid the professional employes who in most cases are economic analysts.

At present 250 women are abroad for FEA, 200 of them being in the clerical class and the balance in the professional category. They are located not only on the Continent, but in India and South America. Further information may be obtained from the personnel office of the FEA, Temporary Building T, 14th and Constitution ave.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—One of the newest overseas fields for women—but closed until the outcome of the Big Three conference—is in foreign funds controls.

Only 20 women, most of them specially trained secretaries from the department, have been sent so far. Also a few research specialists of the professional grade also have been assigned to the foreign funds control division now attached to the United States Group Control Council at Frankfort. These women, trained economists with a good working knowledge of German, are delving into the Nazi-inspired machinations of German industry and finance.

Twenty-five years is the minimum age and the top limit is dictated only by the applicant's health and general stability. The clerical and professional salaries are in line with those of other agencies and per diem living allowances are granted. Although civilians, the "T" girls wear uniforms while abroad. They have been issued Wac uniforms with green shoulder patches and plain buttons. A green piping encircles their overseas caps, too, as another feature distinguishing them from their more martial sisters. The minimum period of service abroad varies from six months to a year.

UNITED STATES ARMY—The only overseas jobs open to civilian women are approximately 30 vacancies for clerical and general secretarial posts in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations with headquarters at Casserta, Italy. Qualifications are similar to those of the FEA and State Department and the minimum age is 21 with no top limit. Salaries range from $1800 to $5000 with food and living provisions taken care of by the Army.

With the exception of the recruiting of civilian hostesses and entertainers, now virtually completed, the Army is no longer sending civilian women to the area formerly known as the European Theater of Operations. An undisclosed number of highly qualified women were sent to Germany to censor German mail, but the War Department maintained that recruiting for these duties has ceased.

There are approximately 8000 Wacs in Europe today, serving in offices as well as performing more rugged tasks. In addition to the Wacs and censors, the War Department has only 49 American women in Paris, London and Frankfort on Main in supervisory positions over French and English stenographers and clerks hired overseas.

OFFICE of Strategic Services—All recruiting of clerical and professional employees has virtually ceased and there are no indications it will be resumed at an early date. Requirements and salary scales resemble generally those of other agencies.

UNRRA—Only highly qualified technicians for Far Eastern relief are now needed by this agency as recruiting for Europe has stopped.

Other departments and agencies, such as Commerce, Justice and the Maritime Commission may assign several women abroad from time to time, but there will be no general recruiting program. The Office of War Information has concluded its overseas hiring program, but retains 350 women abroad.

Unless a woman is able to land a post with one of the Government agencies or a private firm, permitted to start up its business abroad, a woman has no chance to go abroad and scout around on her own. Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, director of the Passport Division of the State Department, carefully screens all doubtful applications for passports.

"I don't believe anyone should try to go to Europe now," she pointed out, "unless they can contribute something to the country they intend to visit." Living conditions on the Continent will be painful this winter, Mrs. Shipley continued. "Consequently Americans should not try to impinge on the little that the French and the English have left."

Almost without exception the Americans being sent over now will eat American-supplied food at Army dining rooms and messes and in general will try to live on American-imported resources.

Fitches Return Where They Met

From Page 1

laurels but is proud of the fact that she was enrolled in the first class at Madeira School. Seems Miss Madeira and her mother were close friends.

As commander of aircraft in the South Pacific for nearly two years, the admiral is credited with driving the Japanese out of the air in that area. Known as the man who's ready to "fight anything that comes along" the fiery admiral is quick on decisions. In the battle of the Coral Sea the aircraft carrier, Lexington, flew his flag. His airmen downed two Jap task forces before the carrier was left in sinking condition. His "Well, let's get the hell off the ship" saved the lives of 2700 crew members.

He learned to fly at the age of 46. he's 62 now and still flying.

BEFORE HER marriage to Lieut. (j. g.) Walter Litwin this bride was Eleanor Huber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Huber of Mansfield, Ohio, where the wedding took place July 21. She was employed in Washington at the National Catholic Community Service. Lieutenant Litwin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Litwin, Chicago, Ill.

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Colonel Boyce Can 'Umpire,' And Cook, Too

By Jane Eads

July 28 (AP).—Suppose General Eisenhower had gone right from civilian life into officer's candidate school and in three years ended up head of the Army. Something like that happened to diminutive Westray Battle Boyce.

Col. Boyce

Mrs. Boyce, 43, prematurely grey, blue-eyed and a Tarheeler from Rocky Mount, N. C., was a Government worker for eight years. She put on a uniform in 1942. Today silver eagles gleam from her shoulders, she is director of the Women's Army Corps—100,000 strong.

Commissioned in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (as it was called then) September 12, 1942, Colonel Boyce replaces Col. Oveta Culp Hobby.

Colonel Boyce can dodge pop bottles, in the figurative sense at least, as expertly as she can whip up popovers. She was an umpire herself once—trying to strike a medium between two radically different schools of Army thought. It was while she was serving as Wac staff director in North Africa in 1943-'44.

"One school," she says, "wanted to treat the women soldiers exactly like the men are treated: Same housing, same travel accommodations, same everything. The other school wanted to carry the Wacs on a satin pillow."

Colonel Boyce says women soldiers are no longer a subject for debate. They have done a good job, still do and they are needed. They get fair consideration but no satin pillows.

Called Feminine, Charming

Associates describe Colonel Boyce as the velvet-glove-with-the-iron-hand type but explain she is feminine and charming as well.

Wac public relations has this to add:

"Hearing her name, people expect to see in Colonel Boyce a formidable figure. It is a name to conjure with. But seeing her they see an almost flower-like beauty. She is fragile and soft-voiced and as feminine as something lovely out of the nostalgic legends of the old South."

The Battles have lived in Rocky Mount for more than 200 years. Many of them have been military men. Colonel Boyce is the niece of George Gordon Battle, famed New York attorney. Her mother, Mrs. H. H. MacKay, lives in nearby Maryland.

Her 18-year-old daughter, Westray, jr., will be a sophomore at Sweetbriar College this fall. Colonel Boyce calls her "Wes." Her young friends call her "Webbie."

Great "Family Person"

Colonel Boyce collects pictures of her ancestors and they decorate the walls of her home. "She is a great family person," one of her associates says. "In fact, some of her relatives are her best friends."

When she was in Italy Colonel Boyce came upon her cousin Marion, a private in the American Army.

A few hours later Gen. Adam Richmond, judge advocate of that district, asked her to dine with him. She replied:

"I'm sorry, sir, but I have a date with a buck private."

"If the lieutenant colonel has a date with a private an explanation is called for," brusquely replied the general.

The little Wac officer explained the situation. The general invited them to dine with him on the terrace of his villa.

Colonel Boyce reads historical novels, collects silver and antiques, enjoys riding and swimming and likes everything about the home—sewing, cooking, cleaning—but her mother has always claimed she has "no God-given talents."

Her friends say she makes the best popovers and angel food cake you ever ate.

In Rocky Mount she likes to walk in the woods with her cocker spaniel "Laddie" and sit on the banks of the Tar River.

She attended the Women's College of the University of North Carolina and Pell's Law School, Raleigh, N. C., but did not get a degree from either.

She served as a company officer at the first Wac training center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and briefly as a public relations officer at the Second Service Command headquarters, New York. She then was assigned to the Fourth Service Command headquarters, Atlanta, Ga., as Wac staff director. This command contained the largest number of Wacs in the country at that time.

No Immediate New Plans

Colonel Boyce says she has no immediate new plans for the Wac. General plans and policies have already been established she says, adding:

"The future task lies in the continuation of the efficient and maximum utilization of the personnel toward assisting in ending the war with Japan."

She told members of the corps:

"Our work is not over, nor will it be until the war in the Pacific is ended. I am confident that you will uphold your notable record, carrying on wherever you may be serving until final victory is achieved. Then, and only then, may we justly feel we have a share in that eventual triumph."

Approximately 16,000 Wacs are serving in England, North Africa, Italy, France, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, India, Labrador, Alaska and Australia. About 5000 are in the Pacific.

Harris & Ewing

RECENTLY JOINING the ranks of "Little Cabinet" hostesses is Mrs. Artemus L. Gates, wife of the Undersecretary of the Navy. Mrs. Gates is the former Miss Alice Davison, daughter of Mrs. Henry P. Davison of Locust Valley, N. Y., and the late Mr. Davison

Thousands of American Girls Face War-Caused Spinsterhood

Copyright by Chicago Sun

Many thousands of American girls never find husbands as a direct consequence of war. Official sources hesitate about giving out estimates but concede that more and more girls face certain spinsterhood.

Here are some of the reasons:

First, there was a surplus of women in this country when we entered the war. The U. S. Census Bureau's most recent estimate shows women now outnumbering men by 660,000.

War casualties, particularly deaths, are increasing this disproportion every day. There is yet no breakdown to show how many of the war dead were unmarried but the percentage is believed to be very high. Before we are at peace, the number will reach many thousand more.

Finally, American soldiers are marrying overseas. The numbers are more impressive than might be generally supposed.

The British Embassy here says that more than 20,000 English girls have reported their marriages to Yank soldiers and have asked permission to come to the United States.

Last-Minute Marriage Rush

In addition, return of our troops from the British Isles has caused a rush of last-minute marriages. It is estimated that the total Anglo-American marriages eventually will exceed 25,000.

The Australian Embassy has no government figures, but cites Australian newspaper polls indicating that more than 10,000 American soldiers have married Australian girls.

Hundreds of Yank brides likewise are expected from Iceland, Trinidad, New Zealand, Italy, Egypt, France, Newfoundland and other foreign nations.

From their own standpoint, the British are not alarmed at the Anglo-American alliances. One argument heard here is that the United Kingdom had a substantial surplus of women before the war.

Once the war brides leave, the British say, a better balance will be achieved between the male and female populations of the British Isles. They point out further that the British troops serving abroad did not have the same matrimonial opportunities as ours.

More Men in Australia

Australia is in a different category. An Australian Embassy spokesman says there was a surplus of men in his homeland before the war; the ratio was about 102 to 100. But, he adds, "Our soldiers have been doing about as well as yours. They are going to bring home thousands of brides from England, Canada and all around the world. Probably it will even up for the girls we are sending you."

There is one especially interesting aspect of the Australian situation. The Canberra government would like the U. S. Army to give our troops in Australia a chance to be discharged there if they so desire, instead of returning to the United States first.

Australia needs more people. Its laws exclude Orientals. It would like to see large numbers of Americans settle there to help in the full development of the country. But it fears that if Americans come home before being discharged, there's little possibility that they ever will go back.

Miss Hobson to Wed in Fall

Miss Phyllis Ann Hobson has selected October as the date of her marriage to Harold S. Wright, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Wright, Clinton Corners, N. Y. The betrothal was announced yesterday by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Hobson.

Miss Hobson was graduated from Western High School and attended the Flower-Fifth Avenue School of Nursing, New York. The bridegroom-to-be attended Bard College, New York University and is now a senior at New York Medical College, New York.

Victory B'nai B'rith Plan Annual Picnic

Victory B'nai B'rith will give its annual picnic next Sunday, August 5, in Rock Creek Park, Grove 11 at 2:30 p. m.

Miss Edna Blomberg, war service chairman, is in charge of arrangements assisted by the Misses Mary Kartofel, Marian Cohen, Tippy Kaplan, Mildred Sperling, Rose Katz and Sophia Baynard.

Members of the armed forces are invited. Further information may be had by calling Miss Blomberg at Taylor 5828. To reach Grove 11, take the 16th st. bus at Walter Reed Hospital, cross the street, and walk down Sherrill dr. to Beach dr.

Ilah Brunsveld Promoted

Ilah Brunsveld, Wac, daughter of Mrs. Maude Brunsveld, 1700 Irving st., was recently promoted to technician fifth grade. She has been stationed in Finschhafen, New Guinea, for eight months, assigned to duty with the Special Services Section.

Melon Sleeve, Waist Give New Silhouette

New York, July 21 (AP).—The "melon" silhouette is the big news of New York's fall fashion openings, presented by Designer Omar Kiam of the house of Ben Reig.

It begins with the melon-shaped sleeve, which drops from a rounded shoulder line, and includes as well a new rounded or "melon" look to the hips, below a snug waistline.

This is the first serious breakaway from the straight and narrow silhouette of wartime, and is destined to stir far-reaching arguments, pro and con.

The whole effect of the melon silhouette is rounded — round shoulders, round hips, round sleeves with the greatest fullness at the elbow. The line is unmistakably new, and may reflect a touch of Paris influence in the accent on hips.

A sensation of the collection is an eighteenth century riding coat of brown tweed, almost knee length, worn over a one-piece dress with matching tweed skirt and gray satin bodice. The combination of cocoa brown with gray or black is a trend of the season.

Kiam accents sleeves throughout his line, showing many with the dropped-shoulder treatment, others with a leg-o'-mutton look achieved by a drawstring around the upper arm. A number of his suits have casual shirt sleeves, while dinner dresses go in for shawl sleeves. Contrasting color also serves to spotlight sleeve interest in a number of instances, notably in a black crepe afternoon dress with loose bracelet sleeves of parchment jersey and a leopard belt.

The midriff belt, wide in front and actually bowed to achieve a corset effect, is a new trick developed by the ingenious Kiam, and appears on a succession of one-piece dresses.

Three silhouettes are important in the Capri collection — the basque, with tight bodice and full skirt; the Russian, with flaring tunics, and the monk's silhouette, with interesting treatment of the cowl neckline, modified dolman sleeves and rope-tied waistline.

Miss Snow Is Hostess

Miss Claire Snow, daughter of Mrs. Sims Snow, was dinner hostess last night at her home for seven of her friends. After dinner the party went to the weekly Saturday night dance at the Chevy Chase Club.

Virginia June Lewis Is Bride Of Capt. Harrison A. Epperson

Mount Vernon Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., was the scene of a lovely wedding yesterday when Miss Virginia June Lewis, daughter of Mrs. George Chase Lewis and the late Colonel Lewis, USA, became the bride of Capt. Harrison Algyer Epperson, USAAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howard Epperson, Sioux City, Iowa.

The double-ring ceremony was performed before an altar banked with ferns and white gladioli and lighted with candles. A program of nuptial music was given by Miss Gloria Armstrong, soprano, and John Creighton Murray, concert violinist.

Given in marriage by Col. Chauncey B. Humphrey, East Patchogue, Long Island, the bride wore an heirloom wedding gown of ivory silk brocade, fashioned with a V neckline edged with heirloom rosepoint lace, a fitted bodice and a voluminous skirt ending in a train. A panel of rosepoint lace, superimposed on a veil of illusion was held in place by a lace coronet, which had been worn by members of the bride's family at the courts of Europe. The heirloom wedding gown had been worn by the bride's great aunt, Lady Melvin-Jones at Buckingham Palace and at the coronation of King George V in Westminister Abbey. An old-fashioned bouquet of cream-colored roses was carried by the bride.

Mrs. C. Russel Phelps, the bride's only sister, served as matron of honor. She was gowned in a frock of blue faille with matching gloves and wore a hat made of fresh delphiniums, larkspur and roses.

The bridesmaids — Miss Mary Taylor, Garden City, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Terry, Roanoke, Va.; Miss Elizabeth Creighton Murray, Forest Hills, Long Island; Mrs. Woodbridge Strong, Miss Edwina Feignanspan and Misses Marjorie Stoddard all of New York City—wore dresses of pink faille with garlands of fresh flowers in their hair to match their bouquets.

Lieut. Clement Russel Phelps, USNR, Annapolis, Md., served as best man. Ushers were Preston Neilson, Schuyler Lawrence, Sergt. Dudley Stoddard, Arthur Boal, jr., all of New York City. Also, Lieut. William Woods, USNR, Forrest Hills, Long Island; Robert Dallery, West Caldwell, N. J., and Lieut. Robert Strong, AUS.

Following the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Melvin J. Joachim, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Mount Vernon.

Burnell—Kimball

The marriage of Mrs. Kathleen Kimball, Washington, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, and LeRoy A. Burnell, sr., Flushing, N. Y., took place at the Sacred Heart Church July 10 and was performed by the Rev. R. Paul Repetti.

The bride was given in marriage by a family friend, Capt. John W. Burns, and wore a powder blue crepe frock. Her daughter Miss Martha Ann Kimball, was her only attendant.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride. Among those present were Sergt. Ruth F. Kimball, Wac, another daughter; Mrs. Roy E. Huberty and Mrs. Mary A. Mullen, both sisters of the bride, and Mrs. Dan Gairing.

Wills-Padgett Troth Revealed

Mr. and Mrs. F. Reed Wills, Scarsdale, N. Y., and La Plata, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Henrietta Wills, USNR, to Sergt. Donald L. Padgett, United States Rangers, son of Col. and Mrs. B. Lewis Padgett, Washington. The wedding will take place in the late summer.

Miss Wills, now in training at the United States naval training station for Women's Reserve at Hunter College, N. Y., attended the College of Notre Dame, Md., and was graduated from Cornell University, where she was a member of Alpha Phi Sorority.

Sergeant Padgett, a graduate of Cornell University under the ASTP, served in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, and is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va. He has the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Hadassah Division Plans Boat Trip

Business and professional division of Hadassah has planned a boat trip for members to Marshall Hall, via the Wilson Line, 7th st. wharves, starting at 2 p. m. tomorrow and returning at 6:40 p. m.

For reservations or further information call Ida Barezofsky, TAylor 7879 tonight or District 6530 before 5 p. m.; Edith Bransdorf, GEorgia 5557, or Dorothy Livingston, RAndolph 2477. Tickets may be secured at the wharves at 70 cents. Members are invited to bring their friends.

Training in Texas

Pvt. Elizabeth Carpenter, Wac, Burtonsville, Md., recently left the First Wac Training Center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for technical training at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

Teacher Needs Charm More Than Brains

Evanston, Ill. (INS).—The bespectacled school ma'am whose specialty lay in isosceles triangles had better take a lesson from her more glamorous sisters.

Because it's charm, not brains, that school superintendents prefer in their employes, Prof. Frank S. Endicott of Northwestern Univyersity said this week.

Endicott, director of Northwestern's placement bureau, said a canvass of 92 typical Midwest school superintendents indicated that they list personality ahead of all other qualities in hiring new teachers.

If the teacher is a whiz at conjugating verbs or untangling geometrical theorems, so much the better. But brains alone will not make her a good teacher, they declared.

Bookworm Is Ineffectual

"It all adds up to getting along well with other people," Endicott said. "The bookworm type won't have a chance in putting across her subject to her pupils."

Superintendents prefer teachers with a broad general education rather than intensive specialization, they said.

Preferred qualities were listed in order of their importance as: Personality, participation in campus activities, general education, high grades, professional courses in education, special courses and part-time work in college.

Texas Takes Issue

Endicott's report aroused a protest from T. M. Trimble, assistant State superintendent of schools in Texas. Gallantly defending Texas teachers, Trimble said:

"It all comes together in Texas. We find the bright girls have the 'oomph' already."

Professor Endicott conceded that Texas may be different. But he pointed out that nearly every adult can remember at least one brilliant teacher who wore pince-nez, starched shirtwaists and barked at her pupils in perfect English diction.

That is the sort of teacher who is passe, he said.

It's all quite logical, he concluded. Combined with a little Hollywood glamour, even a lecture on the square root would take on interest.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. DONALD STEWART ROSS
. . . will make home in Oklahoma

Chapeaux May Keep Men on Toes

Creator Alerts 'Gals' to Charm With Hats They Can't Relax In

By Claire Cox

Chicago (U.P.).—Hat creator John Frederics wants to alert American women to their charms. He has just the hat that will do it at $40 and up, way up.

At that price, the men will probably be alerted, too.

Frederics, partner in the New York millinery firm of John-Frederics, has named his latest creation "The Alert," because anyone wearing it can't relax.

"Women must hold their heads up when wearing it," he said this week. "They have to look like ladies."

Not the least of "The Alert's" charms, according to Fredericks, is a transparent Jersey veil, "so stretchable you can jump into it like a net and it will hold up."

Just Like a Bricklayer

That's only one of John-Frederics' fall surprises. Like "The Alert," most of them have been constructed along architectural lines with little trimming. And Frederics, who describes himself as a creator, as distinguished from an ordinary designer, conceived them all.

"I mold them," he told a group of hatless women reporters at a millinery clinic. "I build them, step-by-step, like a bricklayer."

Frederics said that the hatless trend hasn't hurt the military business a bit. As a matter of fact, he said that sales jumped from 63 million dollars in 1941 to 239 million dollars last year.

"Hatlessness was predicted by me," Frederics confided. "Except I thought the girls would carry their hats or lay them on the table as decorations. Instead they leave them on the closet shelf."

Flower Fad Horrible

It's all right to go without a hat now and then, Frederics granted, but American women have overdone it by "putting those horrors on their heads—those 5-cent flowers and bows."

The John-Frederics hats for next season, which he said the shop girls and stenographers will be wearing in $5 versions three years from now, will feature the Derby crown, a Victorian-type chapeau and a so-called "cheek-to-cheek" number, still a trade secret.

These, he said, will be made of processed materials to "stand any storm of criticism." Some will be made of materials conditioned for high altitude flying.

If milady wants to look like "Mr. Molotov going to a conference," Frederics has just the thing. He has concocted an ensemble consisting of a $30,000 chinchilla coat and a chinchilla fez.

"The essence of snobism," he called it.

PLANE HOSTESS now, Miss Katherine Elizabeth Hutchison, daughter of the Lyle Emory Hutchisons, has completed a six-week training course with the Pennsylvania Central Airlines. She's flying on the southern and eastern routes

Miss Showalter Is Engaged

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Jane Showalter to John Milton Wyman 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, Bethesda, has been made by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Macon Mitchell, Chevy Chase, Md.

Miss Showalter attended Chevy Chase Junior College. Mr. Wyman attended Georgetown University Medical School. When he has completed his medical training he intends to practice in Bethesda.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Army Nurse Promoted

First Lieut. Lenore M. Heyman, ANC, daughter of Mrs. Stella D. Engel, South Arlington, Va., has recently been promoted from second lieutenant, and is now stationed with the 103rd Station Hospital in Italy. She has served in North Africa and Southern and Northern Italy, and wears the Mediterranean theater ribbon with three campaign stars.

Miss Carpenter in Texas

Elizabeth Carpenter, Wac, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Skibbins, Burtonsville, Md., recently left the First Wac Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for technical training at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

STRIKING FASHIONS FOR FALL were shown recently at the New York Dress Institute's style preview for fashion editors and writers throughout the Nation. Sleeves that begin at the neckline form one of the most significant "signatures" of the Herbert Sondheim collection, as shown at left in the dress of black and white striped wool jersey. Bordered in gold—embroidered Greek motif, designed by Bruno, is this evening gown of white crepe. "Outcurve" shoulders which diminish, yet emphasize, the waistline, are presented by Adele Simpson. The dress at right is designed with jacket of "silver blue" wool with black wool skirt and black satin taking the place of a blouse. Interesting is the new type fur hat, which takes real shape and looks like a hat rather than a puff of leftover fur, amateurishly pinned to the hair

Mrs. Halloran, Donald Ross Repeat Vows

The marriage of Mrs. Helen Halloran, daughter of John Lewis Zimmerman, Hyattsville, Md., to Donald Stewart Ross took place yesterday in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church at 3 p. m. The Rev. George W. Burroughs, jr., performed the ceremony.

After a wedding trip to Lippert Ranch, Colo., the couple will live in Tulsa, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard G. Viens, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, were the only attendants at the quiet ceremony. Mrs. Ross wore a reseda green gabardine suit with brown accessories and a brown orchid corsage. Her brown velvet hat was trimmed with a chartreuse feather. Mrs. Viens was in chartreuse with a brown orchid corsage.

Mrs. Ross' son, Matthew Val Halloran, seaman first class, is on duty in the South Pacific.

Hitler Still Idolized

His 1 Mistake Was Losing, Fraulein Says

By Merriman Smith

Berlin (U.P.).—Gertrude, the 30-year-old maid who washes clothes and scrubs for a houseful of American newsmen covering the Big Three conference, has her own views on why Hitler lost the war—he was right but he tried to take too much territory in too short a time.

Gertrude comes from the Rhine country and until the fall of Berlin she was a secretary for the I. G. Farben Industry. Although she now exists on garden vegetables and a few slices of bread daily, she still thinks her fuehrer was on the right track. His one mistake was losing the war.

Gertrude is a perfect example of the success of Nazi propagandists. Her belief that the Poles attacked Germany in 1939 and that German bombers never touched anything in Britain except war and industrial targets remains unshaken throughout all arguments.

Gertrude gets indignant when she speaks of the American bombings of Germany. Since the Nazis never bombed the United States she feels it was most unjust that American planes battered her homeland.

When I told her that Japan and Germany attacked the United States first, she said gravely: "What you say may be true, but I have my own ideas and I'll keep them although you may shackle me and send me to prison tomorrow."

Clara, the older housemaid, clucked angrily at Gertrude and assured me that everybody hated Hitler, loved the Americans, despised the Russians and adored any nice man with a chocolate bar.

Hickey–Dixon Marriage Told

A wedding breakfast at the Hamilton Hotel followed the marriage yesterday morning of Miss Margaret Ann Dixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Leo Dixon, and Comdr. John R. Hickey, USMS, son of Mrs. John J. Hickey, Newton Center, Mass., and the late Mr. Hickey, which was performed in Immaculate Conception Church by the Rev. Msgr. John K. Cartwright.

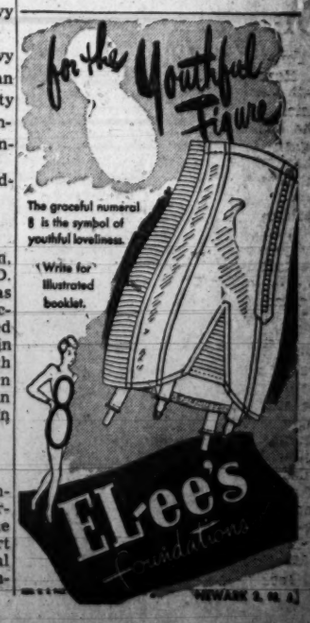
The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a white marquisette gown with a fingertip veil and carried an orchid and prayer book. Her only attendant was Miss Mary Kathleen Hurley, who was gowned in blue marquisette with a short blue veil held by blue flowers. She carried pink roses.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Hickey, USMS, was best man for his brother. Ushers were Lieut. Comdr. John Dunn, USMS, and Lieut. Francis I. Englert, USNR.

After the wedding breakfast the couple left on a wedding trip to Delaware.

Mexican Envoy Back

The Mexican Ambassador, Don Francisco Castillo Najera, returned to the Embassy Thursday after a trip to Mexico. Salvador Duhart, former First Secretary of the Embassy, has been promoted to Counselor. And Enrique L. Elizondo, who was Second Secretary, has been promoted to First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy.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Mary Haworth's Mail

Girl, 14, Fine Student, Demands More Social Privileges Than Parents Approve; Now on the Defensive, They Ask Advice

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Our daughter, 14, has completed two terms of high school as an honor student. Although small of build, looking quite the youngster she is, she has always been mentally mature beyond her years. Since entering high school she has been demanding more and more social privileges and while we want to be fair and keep her happy, we are wondering when and if we should call a halt.

She attends the sports events of her school, usually one afternoon a week; goes to the movies on Saturday with the school crowd; and occasionally on Friday nights there is some affair we permit her to attend, but we insist she be home by 10:45. She thinks this is too early, as the group visits an ice cream parlor to sit and talk.

Aim to Be Both Fair and Firm

THERE is a recreation center in our neighborhood and she wants to go there, as other girls do. She sings in a choir and attends rehearsal one night a week, from 7:15 to 8:45. Once a month she meets with the young people at her church, taking an active part in the organization. She is studying piano and we feel her life is full enough at present.

She has been asked for dates since entering high school, but we have advised that she is not ready for these things yet. She thinks we are much too strict, as some girls in her class are permitted movie dates and then a visit to a chop suey restaurant. Now on Saturdays the gang wants to go to a nearby beach and we cannot approve girls her age spending the greater part of a day there. The girls telephone her constantly to go places and she says she feels like a baby having to ask our permission. She obeys us, but reluctantly.

Are we too strict? She constantly reproaches us for being old fashioned; says other parents are more modern. We love her dearly, are very proud of her and want to be both fair and firm. D. G.

Healthy Adapt To Environment

DEAR D. G.: This is a problem of care and feeding, so to speak. What your daughter should be given is the social diet which, in portion and variety, keeps her growing healthily from year to year. The question of, "How much liberty?" seems to have developed without much reference to her special temperament and its needs; but rather, out of her typical teenage desire to slavishly conform to the mores of her crowd.

She is gregarious, popular, talented, with high vitality, it appears,—qualities which make for natural leadership. Therefore you, as her character nutritionist, cannot expose her to the mass example of the fast social pace favored by her crowd at school and then firmly hobble her to a slower gait without producing tension in her and conflict between you.

Play Bond Has Strongest Pull

PSYCHOLOGISTS tell us the play-bond has the strongest pull on youth's allegiance. And association is, of course, the most influential form of education, for good or ill. If you cannot change your daughter's associations and play bonds by changing her school day environment,—for one that better reflects your idea of "the golden mean" in teen-age recreational pursuits,—then to secure her growth it is necessary to allow her privileges, in moderation, that conform to respectable local custom.

The moot question is beaux and dates, I suppose. In my opinion, it is civilized and sensible for boys and girls who form friendships at school to improve such acquaintanceship after school hours, in a wholesome atmosphere with parental sanction. However, there is something repellent about 14-year-olds "dating." It has implications of wizened precocity, akin to mountaineer child marriages. Children who claim such liberty are far from being "privileged," poor things. They are the culturally underprivileged, acting in ignorance of fine social values; and your daughter should be glad you restrain her from aping their benighted example. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Bettini

DIPLOMAT'S BRIDE-ELECT is Miss Julia Frances Meehan, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Meehan, New York and Venice, Italy, have made known her engagement to Claire H. Timberlake, who is stationed in the State Department here

Two Tourneys Occupy Chess Fans in July

By Willard Mutchler

The United States Chess Federation's Open Championship meet at Peoria, Ill., was won by A. E. Santasiere, who scored 10 to 1. Sergt. Roger B. Johnson, last year's Divan champion, won his section of the prelims with a 4-to-0 score. After losing four straight games in the finals, Johnson rallied to finish with a 5½-to-5½ score.

The federation's mammoth Pan-American Congress opened in Los Angeles last night. The United States is represented by Reuben Fine, I. A. Horowitz, E. Lasker, A. S. Pinkus, H. Seidman and H. Steiner. Maj. V. V. Araiza will play for Mexico, while Abe Yanofsky will do the honors for Canada. Other masters include Dr. Walter Cruz and J. Souza Mendes from Brazil, Alfredo M. Olivero of Uruguay, Hector Rosette and one other master from the Argentine, and Dr. Jose A. Broderman and Jose A. Florido of Cuba. Two players from Chile will also compete.

Dr. Cruz recently played in a rapid tourney at the Divan, finishing second with an 8-to-2 score, behind D. H. Mugridge, who scored 9 to 1.

Thom

THE MARRIAGE of Miss Elizabeth A. Barrett and Arthur Frederic Maag, jr., took place July 17. She is the daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Barrett.

(Story on Page 1)

By Anne Adams

Cute as a cricket, and clever as can be! See how Pattern 4546 keeps sewing and ironing time at a minimum . . . no side seams, just wrap, button and tie it! So easy!

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Now ready! New Anne Adams 1945 Summer Pattern Book. Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in book are free patterns for hat, bag, gloves. Fifteen cents more brings your this colorful book.

Dinner to Honor Conference Leaders

The Bolivian Ambassador and Senora de Andrade will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening at the embassy in honor of Senator and Mrs. Tom Connally and Senator and Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg.

Other guests will include former Secretary of State and Mrs. Edward Stettinius, Mr. and Mrs. Avra Warren, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and Undersecretary of Commerce and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor.

Gwynns Give Party

Maj. and Mrs. Henry Bell Gwynn entertained at a cocktail party yesterday afternoon at their home. Among the guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Schenck, Comdr. and Mrs. Park Brady, Comdr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. James McSherry Wimsatt, Mrs. Ann Meem McLean, Bill McEvoy, Miss Julie McCahill and Comdr. Frank McCahill.

Come In Out Of Sun Before It's Too Late

By Ida Jean Kain

We've all heard about the girl who doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain . . . drip, drip. But the really Dumb Dora is the girl who doesn't know enough to come in out of the sun! Particularly the blondes. Blondes and red heads can't take as much as brunettes. In fact some of them are heliophobes and abnormally sensitive to the sun's rays. They had better sit under the apple tree.

But regardless of hair coloring, no girl should try to get a tan all in one sitting. Some authorities say that the only time to take a sun bath is from 5:30 a. m. until 9 a. m. The next best time is from 4 in the afternoon until sundown. The ultra violet rays are strongest between 10 and 3 in the afternoon. About 15 minutes in the sun during those hours is enough for a starter. More means a burn. Watch out for the redness of the skin. Just 10 minutes more after the skin begins to glow is enough to give a severe burn. Another danger signal is when the skin feels hot to the touch. You're done!

And don't be fooled by cloudy days! They are the worst burners because we are not so apt to be on guard. The rays that cause the burn come right through the vapour.

Here are some rules that all sun bathers should know . . .

First, a warning about sulfa. If you have had sulpha drugs recently, by all means avoid too much sun, and alcohol. Sun and sulpha do not mix well, and neither does sun and alcohol or sulpha and alcohol!

Don't sprinkle toilet water on your skin just before going to sit in the sun. This can cause a severe inflammation of the skin.

Don't go bareheaded in strong sunlight. Don't relax in strong sunlight after vigorous exercise, or sit in the sun when the body is wet after bathing. And whatever you do, don't fall asleep in the sun!

Will Address Woman's Club

Mrs. Lilian T. Mowrer, noted author, traveler and lecturer, will be the guest speaker at the Woman's National Democratic Club Monday afternoon. Mrs. Mowrer is chairman of the D. C. Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace. Among her writings are such books as "Journalist's Wife," a best seller in 1937, and "Riptide of Aggression," written in 1942.

Climaxing a series of talks which the Democratic club members have heard on the United Nations Charter, Mrs. Mowrer's topic will be "The Charter—and the World We Live In."

Pfc. Imbrie Here

Pfc. David Imbrie, a medical student in Baltimore, is spending the weekend here with his cousin, Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Imbrie, Butler, Pa.

Provide Pen For Increased Safety, Comfort

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

Babies are ready to be put in playpens long before they are able to sit up or walk around in them. It is one of those things to which the baby must become accustomed. He must learn to lie on this moderately-hard surface and get used to seeing those bars around him.

If the baby is five months of age he can be put in the pen. Then he learns to lie and look around him and tentatively roll over a bit. If the mother waits until he is crawling around on the floor he will resent the playpen and cry when confined.

The floor in the modern playpen is a valuable addition. It makes the playpen immovable so that it can be put in a safe spot in the room and be anchored there. When the playpen is moved outdoors the child can be comfortable on the floor of the pen.

Children get so used to being put in a pen the moment they are dressed in the morning that they settle down to play. Put the pen where there is plenty of activity. In front of a window is a fine spot, so baby can stretch and see what is going on out on the street. Within sight of mother, if she is working in the kitchen, is an ideal place, for even a busy mother who can be seen is a comfort to a child who cannot be near her.

Playpens can be folded and carried from place to place, and should be as much a part of baby's equipment when he goes visiting as any of his clothes. People enjoy a baby who can be looked at and played with, but doesn't need to be run after every minute he is awake.

Our leaflet, "Care During the Summer," may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with this request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred in care of The Washington Post.

New Nurse's Aide Classes for Gallinger

"If women had any notion of the satisfaction of nurses' aide work, they would sign up for those day classes that start tomorrow at the Red Cross Walsh House," said Mrs. Henry L. Buckhardt, a member of the D. C. Chapter, Red Cross Nurse's Aide Corps.

The District Red Cross has an emergency campaign under way to recruit 100 daytime nurse's aides to work at Gallinger Hospital.

Mrs. Buckhardt is an enthusiastic nurse's aide, but she realizes that when considering being one many women find it difficult to see how they can spare extra time from their household duties.

Registration is now going on for the daytime nurse's aide class (for Gallinger only), at the Nurse's Aide Office of the D. C. Red Cross, DAR Building, 17th and D sts. nw., Monday through Friday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. and on Saturday from 10 a. m. until noon. For further information call REpublic 8300, Extension 291.

Army Photo.

A SUDDEN RAINSTORM failed to spoil the recent party given at the famed French Military Academy, St. Cyr, for French orphans whose parents were killed in air raids on the Continent. Hostesses were a group of Wacs from Headquarters Air Technical Service Command in Europe, one of whom, S/Sergt. Mary B. Wahl, Washington, is seen above with Madeleine Carroll, screen star turned Red Cross worker, also a hostess at the affair. American GIs provided music, entertainment and food

Two District Bridge Games Set This Week

By Marian H. Barre

Players unable to spend this week in New York at the National championships may console themselves at two games which rank as special offerings. They are the Federal Bridge League's monthly master point contest at 8 p. m. Tuesday at Wardman Park Hotel, and the Washington Bridge League's first "individual" movement at 8:15 Wednesday in Hotel Shoreham. Four winners, one for each point of the compass, must emerge in the Wednesday "round robin." Local luminaries being elsewhere engaged, here is a golden opportunity to make a killing!

Among the privileged playing in New York are two foursomes that rate as threats to the current mixed team of four champions, Mrs. A. Sobel, New York, Mrs. Olive Peterson, Charles H. Goren, and Sidney Silodor, all three of Philadelphia. Even this talented quartet must view with respect a team formed by Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Steinberg, Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Newman, San Francisco, arranged during the Winter Nationals when Newman, former District expert, made his first appearance after moving to California.

July Winners Named

The other team contains Mrs. Scott Athey paired with R. E. Johnson, a transient Washingtonian; Mrs. J. E. Folline of Richmond, and B. O. Johnson of Portsmouth, Va. It is a formidable outfit in any company.

Between 30 to 40 Capital fans will compete in various events at the Nationals, including Mesdames Jack Bennett, T. M. Boyle, Breckinridge Long, G. N. Poulieff, Dora Schwartz, Irene Surguy, Frederick Vosburgh, Harold Young, C. W. Zimmer, Mr. and Mrs. William Cheeks, the Bernard Rossons, John Darsey, Dr. W. H. Gorton, Gene Hermann, Dr. N. J. McHugh, H. R. King, J. G. Stone, and Arthur Westrich. Maj. Russell J. Baldwin, who used to be dean of ACBL directors, can get to the tournament for only one day.

A change in score gives top award in the Chess Club's July master-point duplicate to Mme. Camille Chautemps — Mrs. Alma Byrne, while Mrs. Athey and Johnson finished as runners-up.

The Federal Bridge League was the largest single contributor to the fund that purchased a station wagon for Red Cross transport of disabled veterans in this area.

New Rule Helps

Due to insistent demand, the Euclid Studios will continue its nationally awarded games for another six-month period.

Talent scouts at work forming teams for the coming fourteenth Federal Bridge League season have one less handicap since the league raised the master-point ante. Heretofore each team was allowed only two master players in a single session; that restriction has been changed to two "national masters." According to ACBL definitions, a player becomes a "master" after he has won 10 national points but to become a "national master" he must possess 30 or more such awards.

How to Store Summer Duds

By Vivian Brown

Associated Press News Feature Writer

Store your family wardrobe carefully this fall so that clothes will be in good condition to wear next season, or to make over. Summer clothes may be short of demand in stores again next spring.

Wash or clean clothes before putting them away because spots and stains are likely to become set on long standing and then be difficult or impossible to remove. Also some stains, such as those from perspiration, damage fabrics.

Remove any pins, buckles or other metal attachments that might stain clothes put away with the slightest trace of dampness in the fabric. Since the war, many of these articles have been made of metals that are not proof against rust or corrosion.

Cotton wash clothes should be washed and put away without starching. Tests of stored cotton fabrics show that those with starch or other sizing tend to rot sooner than those without. Silverfish and other household insect pests are apt to attack starched fabrics.

Wash clothes may be put away rough-dried and carefully folded, or may be given a quick press to make them fold more smoothly, hold their shape better, and take up less space in storage.

Garments may be packed in covered boxes, trunks or chests, or may be hung on hangers in a dustproof clothes bag. Winter cold does not harm fabrics but heat, light and moisture may.

Be sure to store things in a clean dry place away from furnace or heating pipes. Don't store things in a damp cellar where they are apt to become mildewed.

The Soda's Saga

The story of the ice cream soda, the Nation's favorite gastronomic delight, has beginnings in the early days of the United States. Ice cream itself was known to George Washington, who recorded purchase of a "cream machine for ice" for Mount Vernon. However, first step in the evolution toward today's soda occurred around 1800, when Joseph Priestly, discoverer of oxygen, found that carbon dioxide dissolved in water had "a pleasant acidulous taste." Finally, in 1874, a Philadelphian named Robert Green thought of adding ice cream to plain soda, gave the first public demonstration of his concoction at his home town's Semi-Contennial Exhibition.

At Waldorf-Astoria

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fisher, of New York for a short visit, are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Underwood & Underwood

NOW LIVING in Jacksonville, Fla., is Mrs. Harry Allen Koch, whose marriage to Ensign Koch took place here July 19

Elizabeth Simpson, Lieutenant Bottomly Married in Manila

In a military ceremony at the United States Church, Manila, Red Cross Staff Assistant Elizabeth Jean Simpson, daughter of Col. Charles M. Simpson, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Simpson, Washington, became the bride on July 3 of Air Force Lieut. Heath Bottomly, son of Attorney General R. V. Bottomly and Mrs. Bottomly, Montana. Chaplain Ulysses S. Aswell officiated.

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, Chief Engineer on the staff of General MacArthur gave the bride in marriage. Capt. Paul Grose acted as best man. The bride wore her regulation dress uniform of the American Red Cross.

After a brief honeymoon trip through Luzon via jeep, the bridegroom returned to his squadron, and the bride took up her duties at the Red Cross Club in Leyte.

Vandegrifts Plan Party Tomorrow

Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Vandegrift will entertain tomorrow night at a buffet supper in the garden at the commandant's house. The party will honor Brig. Gen. DeWitt Peck, USMC, and Mrs. Peck. Guests, who will number about 16, will hear the regular Monday night Marine Band concert.

On Wednesday General Vandegrift was host at a stag party in honor of Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith.

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Army Photo.

A SUDDEN RAINSTORM failed to spoil the recent party given at the famed French Military Academy, St. Cyr, for French orphans whose parents were killed in air raids on the Continent. Hostesses were a group of Wacs from Headquarters Air Technical Service Command in Europe, one of whom, S/Sergt. Mary B. Wahl, Washington, is seen above with Madeleine Carroll, screen star turned Red Cross worker, also a hostess at the affair. American GIs provided music, entertainment and food

The Post's Books of the Week

'Gertie' Lawrence Goes On Winning Her Audiences In Appealing Biography

By Sterling North

A Star Danced. By Gertrude Lawrence. Doubleday, Doran. $2.50

Little Gertie Lawrence, who still chattered cockney at the age of 11, might have inspired a variation on Shaw's "Pygmalion."

The transformation of a singing, dancing gamin born within sound of bowbells to a glamorous first lady of the theater is at least as dramatic as the curiously parallel story told by G. B. S.

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE

Daughter of a talented but drunken singer and a mother who married him for love, Gertrude Lawrence was to know only her stepfather, until that climactic moment when her mother pointed to a theatrical poster and said bitterly, "That is your father."

Her father a trouper and singer? Gertrude was entranced.

It was not long after that she arrived backstage and announced that she had come to live with him and join his act.

Most people know that Gertrude Lawrence and Noel Coward went to Conti's dancing school, and have been linked professionally in one manner or another ever since. Coward in reminiscent mood often speaks of his favorite leading lady in the days when they both were poor and unknown. Gertrude had a boy's bicycle with the bar cut away. Noel had a phonograph and records. Sometimes they traded for a delicious afternoon.

They could not know then, or until many years later, that he would write "Private Lives" for her, or that she would be the sensation of "Candlelight," "Skylark" and "Tonight at 8:30."

But he might have foretold that nothing including wearying tours of the hinterland, smashed romances, bankruptcy and sickness could keep down the gay, determined Cinderella who wrote this modest and appealing autobiography.

Coward's autobiographical writing wears names of the famous as Goering once wore medals. Miss Lawrence wisely avoids this slightly shabby form of personal publicity.

The child who followed the barrel organ dancing, won a golden sovereign singing "Oh, It Ain't All Honey, and It Ain't All Jam" at Brighton on a bank holiday, once turned barmaid to pay a board bill, and swam ashore to reach France on her tour entertaining troops, here stars again—this time as a writer of her scintillating memoirs.

No wonder she wins all hearts.

Naked City. By Weegee. Essential Books. $4

Weegee is a New York institution. He prowls the midnight streets with a Speed Graphic camera. His car is equipped for receiving police radio broadcasts and he has seldom missed a major crime or fire.

He is a greater artist than O. Henry, and his approach to city life is less like O. Henry than it is like Ben Hecht of the famous "1001 Afternoons in Chicago."

PHOTOGRAPHER WEEGEE

Weegee often cries or laughs or sighs when he is taking pictures. He is so attuned to the emotions of the characters he is capturing with his Ektar lens that there seems to be no mechanical barrier between his subject and the reader who turns these pages.

Whether he is photographing lovers on the dark beaches with invisible light, a gunman as he falls, or the tragedy of a woman and daughter watching other members of their family in flames, he has a sort of Tolstoyan sympathy for the citizens of Bagdad-on-the-Subway.

He opens his book with a photographic essay on sleep—people sleeping in slums, on balconies piled like burlap sacks one on another, on streets, on park benches and in gutters. As William McCleery of PM points out in a brilliant little foreword there is social significance here: "You don't want those kids to go on sleeping on the fire escape forever, do you?"

But Weegee is not consciously the reformer. He is merely the sympathetic observer. He loves New York at night whether picturing the Little Flower, half-dressed and unshaved, at one of the fires, or women kneeling in the dark before the Virgin at a shrine, or an old man leading his horse through a blinding snowstorm.

He is equally eager to catch the city having its fun. Kids under the stream from the fire hydrant, David and Wally at Madison Square Garden, or bobby soxs Sinatra fans going through a sequence of ecstasy and exhaustion while listening to Frankie sing "Melancholy Baby."

There was a late party the other evening at Sammy's in the Bowery to celebrate the publication of this book. No place could be more appropriate, for Weegee has made Sammy's famous. Here Park Avenue mingles with the flop house district in a round of pleasure which one must see to believe. Waiters take a swig of your drink as they serve it, Ethel, Queen of the Bowery (with distinguished face, but continuously blackened eyes), wanders in with her bewhiskered boy friend, and girls who should belong to the Beef Trust do steps unseen since the turn of the century.

Weegee, incidentally, can write almost as well as he can take pictures. His prose portrait of Alfred Stieglitz will haunt you like a nightmare. And his open and friendly and explicit advice to hopeful young photographers bespeaks the completely unselfish man he is.

A book to cherish, and reexplore, and promote among your friends. A passionate cross-section of New York.

New Chum. By John Masefield. Macmillan. $2.50

There is something of Conrad's immortal "Youth," something of Forester's brutal Hornblower series, something of all the sadistic public school reminiscences of sensitive Englishmen in "New Chum" by John Masefield.

I am no member of the Masefield cult. I think much of his poetry is mediocre and his novels boring.

But "New Chum" is a haunting, nostalgic and beautiful book. It is a segment of Masefield's own youth, so charged with lyricism and naive wonder, sweetness, forbearance, curiosity and humble acceptance of stern discipline and cruel abuse that it must make any reader respect England's poet laureate.

At the age of 13 John Masefield went aboard the training ship H. M. S. Conway at Liverpool. Old wooden men-of-war were used in those days to train men for England's merchant fleet. They learned rough navigation, mathematics, something of English, French and other essentials.

But mostly they learned discipline, how to scrub decks, how to reef sails, the parts and terminology of ships.

Among the "chums" (the term used for all the boys aboard the training ship) there was organized cruelty for newcomers. Masefield as a New Chum was often thrown from his hammock in the middle of the night, had his face smeared with blacking while he slept, went in terror of ship bullies who stole his sea boots, knocked him down hatchways, and was kept in constant fear of being made to sing naked while being whipped with a rope's end or ducked head first into barrels until near to drowning.

It Had the Romance of a Port

This tendency among young Englishmen would seem to indicate that not only public schools but the British Navy depended for its fun and its effectiveness upon tyranny practiced by the strong upon the weak.

But Masefield, like Conrad in that story of the trip to Bangkok, has cast a roseate haze over that far away time, half a century ago, when ships were wooden but men were of iron.

Liverpool was a dirty but fascinating town for a 13-year-old on shore leave. True, the cricket and football field was a rough, dirty, sloping bit of wasteland. The streets were lined with dives. And upper classmen from the ship proved a constant menace.

But into the port came the most beautiful, tall-masted ships in the world, with wonderfully carved and painted figure-heads. Even the Hispaniola lay at anchor there, reminding Masefield of "Treasure Island," his favorite book except for "Huckleberry Finn."

Half a century is as fresh as yesterday to England's poet laureate. Two days aboard the Conway consume 135 pages of this book, yet to this reviewer not a phrase nor a sentence of those pages seem dull or padded.

Every writer has at least one good book in his system—the story of his own youth. And to my way of thinking this is the finest chapter of Masefield's memoirs.

'NEW CHUM' COVER DESIGN
. . . *Masefield book reviewed today*

Gallup Tests Story Appeal, Public's Taste

By Clip Boutell

"Sex comes first among all the factors governing the public's interest in reading," says Dr. George Gallup. "Sex never fails. This is particularly true if it is set against an acceptable background.

DR. GALLUP

Dr. Gallup has now completed two years of testing the public taste in books for the Peoples Book Club. For some years he has been gauging story appeal for a group of motion picture studios and his organization also tests the popularity of stories and articles for national magazines. Dr. Gallup knows what the public wants.

Religious subjects rate second in popularity, he told me when I talked with him at his office a few days ago. And then he went on to describe the method used for the Peoples Book Club. A three-way plan has already given him 200,000 opinions on books which should certainly be a fair sample. He is using questionnaires, he is using synopses of books, and he is actually sending books every month to 100 people who are chosen each time as a parallel sample, a miniature in tastes, reading habits, income brackets, etc., of the book reading public as he has analyzed it.

No Trend Indicated

These book readers believe on an average that 12 books should be read every year, but curiously as the educational level goes up the number of books that should be read goes down. Dr. Gallup estimates that the book reading public embraces from six to eight million families. He finds a closer correlation between education and reading than between money and the number of books read and he cannot put his finger at the moment on any strong trend in reading taste.

Dr. Gallup illustrates this point through his experience with the movies. A studio, he says, will hit on a popular subject and then that studio and its competitors will try to capitalize on it. But after four or five repetitions the public loses interest.

"That," says Dr. Gallup, "gives an impression of a cycle which is false. I have always found more evidence against trends than for them."

About one book a month, according to Dr. Gallup's findings, receives word-of-mouth publicity which is a most important factor in sales. But he thinks that, by and large, book merchandising is "terrible." And he is not even convinced that "good books always sell."

"Very little thought," added Dr. Gallup, "has gone into the problem of selling the maximum number of books in any community. The methods of book selling are archaic. Booksellers know nothing about the tastes of their potential customers and they do nothing about telling them what they have to sell."

The public taste, I gathered, is overwhelmingly in favor of entertainment in reading. Any educational value must be carefully disguised.

Describes Poisoning, Husband Dies of It

The Birthday Murder, by Lange Lewis. Bobbs Merrill. $2.

Victoria Jason, one of Hollywood's most successful authors, specializing in murder stories, has just published one about a woman who poisons her husband with ant powder when Victoria's own husband, Albert Hime, is disposed of by the same method. Naturally, things look pretty bad for the widow, but Inspector Tuck is too smart to be fooled.

Here is that rare opus, a Hollywood story that presents its characters as flesh-and-blood people instead of freaks. The background is well done and so is the plot, which holds water and still manages a surprise quirk in the end.

Stuart Cloete Writes of Africa's Character From Modern View

New York, July 28 (AP).—Africa's 150 million native Negroes range from near savages to Oxford graduates, and Author Stuart Cloete knows every type.

Cloete was born and grew up on that continent of white supremacy, yet he does not believe in that theory. He says that living all over the world, studying the same wars from opposite points of view, has killed for him any conviction that his country always is right.

He began to write about the Africa he knew so well after the first World War. "Turning Wheels," a Book of the Month choice, was published in 1937. "Watch for the Dawn," a best-seller, followed, then "Congo Song," all telling of the new Africa.

Had to Learn "American"

Less picturesque than Joseph Conrad and other Britishers who made the world British Empire-conscious, his books are lusty and real with a modern, questioning approach.

This month his "Against These Three" is being published. Nonfiction, it tells of the three men who hoped to keep Africa for their people: Paul Kruger, the great leader of the Boers; Cecil Rhodes, the tubercular English empire-builder, and Lobengula, King of the Zulus, militant savages who devastated Africa in the early part of the nineteenth century.

British by citizenship, Stuart Cloete likes Americans, though he says that Americans, because of their determination to be informal, tend to have intimacy without friendship, while the English have friends without intimates.

He has met Americans all over the world, yet he says that his petite and vivacious wife, Mildred, taught him the "American language." They met on an Atlantic liner. So involved were their word fights that they sometimes had to write down what they'd said in order to find where misunderstandings started.

Plans to Go Back

The Cloetes live in a casually furnished New York penthouse, amid a collection of animals, which includes a honey bear—officially a "kinkajou"—and a brilliantly singing South African bird. Unlike many writers, they find they can work best in town in a house filled with theatrical people—dancers, orchestra players.

Since Africa can produce everything except oil, he feels it has a great future. And as soon as he can get space upon a boat to Cape Town, for his wife and family of animals, he will go back for a year or two to his South African ranch.

MR. AND MRS. STUART CLOETE are shown in their New York apartment. She is holding Annie, their miniature pinscher; he's holding Edward, a honey bear

Emir's Memoirs Dispute Those Of Lawrence

By Eliav Simon

Jerusalem, (U.P.).—The Emir Abdullah of Transjordania, sometimes called the brain of the Arab revolt of World War I which changed the course of history in the Middle East, has written a book of memoirs criticizing and disputing the accounts published by the late Col. T. E. Lawrence, "Lawrence of Arabia," it is now possible to reveal.

Lawrence's famous story of the revolt had hitherto been unchallenged.

On a visit to Amman, capital of Transjordania, I was shown the original Arabic manuscript, outlining the history of the Arab awakening and tracing its development to the present. The manuscript will make a book of about 500 pages.

Arabs believe that the book will throw a new and possibly sensational light on the exploits of Lawrence and other features of the revolt against Turkey.

It is understood that the Emir sent then Prime Minister Winston Churchill passages of his manuscript and that Churchill replied with a personal letter, offering some of his own data on the Middle East dating from the time he was Colonial Secretary after the last war.

Murder Is Staged To Resemble Suicide

Steps in the Dark, by Marten Cumberland. Crime Club. $2.

The (prewar) Paris police are faced with an Italian plot to get rid of some of France's bright young officers via a series of murders staged to look like suicides or accidents. A glamorous female who uses the best perfume is involved, and the star "witness" happens to be a blind man who gets about with the aid of a cane and hears and smells surprising things.

After what has happened to France this tale of Paris in the thirties has a nice nostalgic quality that is appealing. Commissaire Dax and his assistant, Felix Norman, do some good solid sleuthing.

Try Cold Chills on Hot Nights

Puzzler Tests Chess Players; Susan Gets 'Blood From Stone'

"Knight Missing" by Simon Stone. Macmillan $2.

Sir Thomas Tewks, wealthy philanthropist and churchgoer who's a ruthless old meanie at heart, disappears at Southport and is presumed accidentally drowned until it turns out he was murdered under peculiar circumstances in Manchester. The dogged British police aided by Sir Brian Conway, shrewd Irish legal expert, follow a winding trail to the murderer.

This is one of those leisurely British tomes full of chess puzzles, all worked out with the thoroughness of an expert at the game. There's a good deal of padding, but on the whole the story holds up and the characters are well drawn.

"Blood from a Stone" by Ruth Sawtell Wallis. Dodd, Mead $2.

Susan Kent, young American heiress and archaeologist, is digging in the French Pyrenees (before the war, of course), where the country is full of prehistoric caves, impoverished nobility and legends about a ghostly Woman in White. Since Susan wears a white coverall and digs up old bones, she is regarded with suspicion and several times almost loses her life through strange "accidents."

Although the local color has its interest, this story is not up to Miss Wallis' earlier archaeological mysteries. It leans heavily on a romance between the heroine and a young French nobleman.

"The Philadelphia Murder Story" by Leslie Ford. Scribners $2.

Myron Kane, a celebrated newspaper correspondent not overburdened with ethics, is writing a "profile" of Philadelphia's Judge Whitney when his body is found stabbed, in the "goldfish bowl" in the lobby of the Curtis Publishing Co. The whole staff is suspect, not to mention Judge Whitney's family.

Colonel Primrose is in Philadelphia on Government business and it's just a step for his friend, Mrs. Latham, to come over from Washington to get herself mixed up in murder again. Her presence is something of a strain on the reader's credulity, but the story is regulation Leslie Ford.

Murder Is My Business. By Brett Halliday. Dodd, Mead. $2.

Michael Shayne, tough and scrappy private dick, gets mixed up in murder, silver mining and crooked politics at El Paso, Tex.

It's a toss-up which of the candidates for mayor of El Faso is the bigger crook, but trust Mike to blast the hopes of both before he goes back to New Orleans. Plenty of excitement, at least three dead bodies and even a dash of over-the-border espionage.

Milton Caniff's 'Male Call' Now In Book Form

If you want to see just how good a comic strip can be, get a copy of "Male Call," a book of selections from Milton Caniff's service paper job.

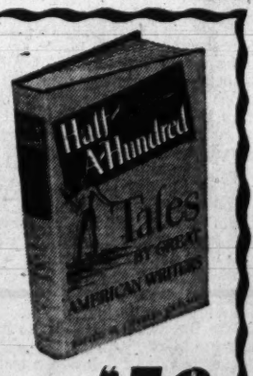
The favored contender in the MGM novel contest, according to several little birds-about-town, is "The White Tower," a novel by James Ramsay Ullman, to be published by Lippincott which is already the September selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Margaret Scherf, whose wacky mystery stories ("The Corpse Grows a Beard" is one) have always been favorites of mine, has a new one, "The Owl in the Cellar," which the Crime Club is publishing in September.

Some astute publisher ought to grab the manuscript of the war experiences of Maj. Bob Johnson who was with the Fifty-sixth Fighter Command in England along with Zemke and Gabreski. . . . One of the manuscripts brought to the United States by Curtis Brown on his current trip is Lord Templewood's (he used to be Sir Samuel Hoare), own story of his ambassadorship to Spain. . . . Which reminds me that Alan Collins, who is in charge of Curtis Brown's New York office, has just signed up the war memoirs of one of our 4-star generals. . . .

I enjoyed a long and highly instructive discussion with Bucklin Moon the other day. The author of "The Darker Brother," a novel with an American Negro background, and an editor at Doubleday, he has just compiled an important anthology called "Primer for White Folks," which is published this week. "Primer for White Folks" contains some of the best writing by and about Negroes during our history and it should contribute greatly to our understanding of the problem. And while the book deals with a serious subject it is by no means without humor. St. Clair McKelway's "The Touchin' Case of Mr. and Mrs. Massa" demolishes an attitude entirely with laughter.

C. B.



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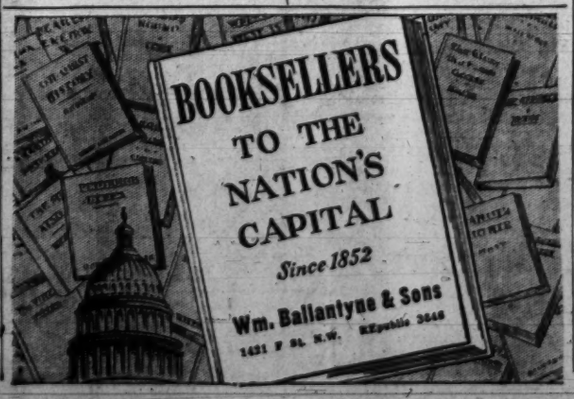

Collection Lists 80 Creations Of Imagination

PAUSE TO WONDER. Edited by Marjorie Fischer and Rolfe Humphries. Julian Messner, Inc. $3.00.

If a siren is only a screening mechanical device in your restricted cosmos, if you find tales of ghosts and miracles and jealous gods somewhat silly, if you don't like unicorns, you need not worry yourself over this anthology. For here are over 80 imaginative creations (including a handful of poems), ranging from Ovid to Orson Welles, all dealing with the improbable, and the unusual.

At least half of the authors whose work has been included are more or less known for their ventures into the metaphysical: Virginia Woolf, W. B. Yates, Walter De La Mare, Arthur Machen, Ambrose Bierce, Henry James, John Collier, Sylvia Townsend Warner, Ludwig Bemelmans, "Saki," Max Beerbohm, H. G. Wells, etc. Less familiar are F. Scott Fitzgerald with his "Curious Case of Benjamin Button," D. H. Lawrence's "The Last Laugh," and Winifred Holtby's "The Voice of God." This last is one of the most vitriolic satires I have ever read.

But quite aside from the short stories, "Pause to Wonder" has other recommendations. There are short excerpts which are altogether fascinating. Take Herodotus' comment on King Cheops' daughter, for example, or Julius Caesar on the subject of the elk.

It would have been pleasant to have had some prefatory notes on the sources of some of the legends and folklore in the body of the book in addition to the introduction by the editors.

C. B.

Missouri Town In 1913 Setting Is Story Locale

DARK MEDALLION. By Dorothy Langley. Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

The location on the literary map of this somber-hued melodrama is not precisely clear. It is in the same neighborhood as "King's Row." And you may discover that there is a short cut over the back lots between it and one of William Faulkner's musty domiciles of the Sartoris family.

Peeling on the outside, and threadbare within, the Crittenden mansion dominated a little Missouri town in 1913. Presided over by the ghost of Major Crittenden, it housed a sensitive and lonely little girl of nine (Marcy Crittenden), her maiden aunt (Cynthia), and the late Major's helplessly ineffectual widow, who was Marcy's grandmother.

To Marcy, the presence of her grandfather had more reality than her playmates who lived in such a different world from hers. Her aunt Cynthia, who had taken the place of Marcy's parents, supplied spasmodic affection and companionship and therefore, despite her weirdly eccentric behavior, was very precious. But Marcy learns a lot during the year covered in Mrs. Langley's clinical report

The method of the telling, delayed revelation through the eyes of a child, the contrast between the comparative normality of the town and the Crittenden menage, make for an effective story. The author knows her psychiatry and decadent setting, and at least one of the minor characters, Mrs. Peake, is a gem.

But you cannot help sensing a synthetic quality in the whole performance, no matter how iridescent the package.

C. B.

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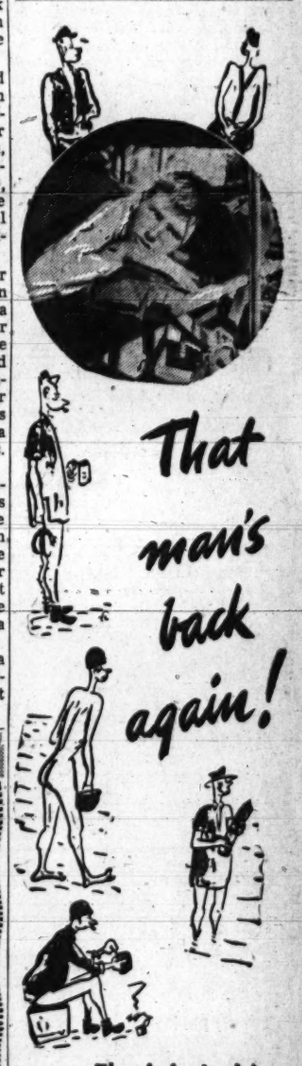

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By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

"INTELLIGENTLY planned community action to promote postwar employment, and specific ways to achieve it," is to be the theme of WMAL—American's "Jobs for Victory" series which begins Saturday, August 11, at 7 p. m. The Committee for Economic Development prepares these programs which will be of two types: dramatizations of postwar planning in various communities to stimulate individual businesses and towns to make plans; and programs on national economic problems such as Federal tax structures, disposal of Government-owned surpluses, unemployment compensation, etc. The first broadcast, subtitled "What is CED?" will have Fred Vinson, newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and Paul Hoffman, chairman of the board of directors of CED, as guests.

FAIRBANKS

"THE Animal Fair," devoted to animals and their owners, will be heard for the first time today at 1:30 p. m. over WINX. Calvin Pierson, president of the Capital City Dog Training Club, will give lessons to a four-legged student in the studio, and the dog's master, as well as interested parties in the radio audience. Dr. James Cumming will discuss rabies. In addition to the deportment lesson and talk by a guest expert each week, there is to be animal news, the "dog story of the week" and a lost and found department.

FOUR military anniversaries will be marked by broadcasts this week. Tuesday night at 9 over WRC-NBC, Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Fairbanks and Undersecretary of the Navy Artemus Gates will be heard on the "Navy Hour," concerned this week with the third anniversary of the Waves. . . . Saturday at 7 p. m. WOL-Mutual airs a program which honors the Coast Guard, now 155 years old. Originating from the Spar barracks, the half-hour show will include music by the Leonard Wood Band, presentation by the French Legation of three Croix de Guerre to coast guardsmen, presentation of air medals and a brief dramatization. . . . Two "jumping chaplains" will speak on "We, the People" tonight at 10:30 over WTOP-CBS in observance of the 170th anniversary of the U. S. Corps of Chaplains. Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and Gov. Frank Lauche of Ohio will also be heard in connection with the premiere of "Captain Eddie," picture based on Rickenbacker's life.

EVALYN TYNER, pianist, who deals in boogie woogie, classics and what not, is to be featured in her own 15-minute show over WTOP Tuesdays at 10:45 p. m.

LOUIS AIKEN, new daytime newscaster over WINX, has arrived at his present position in the customary way. Starting as a singer, he went into announcing and then into newscasting. Best part of this is, that a man whose bass baritone voice took him to the stage of Radio City's Music Hall and the Chicago Civic Opera Company, knows enough languages not to trip over the foreign pronunciations in news broadcasts.

TOTAL dollar value of broadcast time and talent contributed to the Seventh War Loan by radio and radio advertisers has been computed at $23,513,742 . . . Toscanini will interrupt his summer holiday to do two special broadcasts with the NBC Symphony on September 2 and 9 . . . "The Washington Story" with Marquis Childs and John B. Kennedy changes its time from 2 to 3:30 p. m. over WMAL-American this week . . . Orson Welles, Groucho Marx, Oscar Levant and Burgess Meredith are each preparing programs for the fall season . . . Biggest trend in summer shows has been detective stories, with about 30 of them on the air . . . WOL has announced a news series to start in September which will be delivered "without any coloring, inflections or dramatic effects." Whether this is a promise or a threat is not clear.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Secretary of Labor **Schwellenbach**, Secretary of Agriculture **Anderson**, Postmaster General **Hannegan** and Attorney General **Clark** discuss plans and policies for their respective departments on "People's Platform." **WTOP—1 p. m.**

United Nations Charter is discussed by Dr. James T. Shotwell, chairman of Commission to Study Organization of Peace, and Clark Eichelberger, Director of American Association for United Nations. **WINX—7:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

Milton Katims is solo artist with NBC Symphony in premiere of **Morton Gould's "Concerto for Viola and Orchestra." WRC—5 p. m.**

Donald Dame, tenor, and **Louise Carlyle**, contralto, begin a series of "Happy Moments" with music from light opera. **WMAL—6:30 p. m.**

Medal Given For Merit In Services

For meritorious service the following awards have been made to D. C. men:

Bronze Star Medal: S/Sergt. **Roger W. Battely**, 1658 Irving st.; Pvt. **Walter A. Modance**, son of Mrs. Mollie Modance, 5304 Kansas ave.

Oak Leaf Cluster to Legion of Merit: Col. **Stanley J. Grogan**, 1708 Surrey lane.

Air Medal: **William E. Donahue**, Aviation Radioman 1/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Donahue, 1529 O st.; **Francis X. Burch**, aviation machinist's mate 1/c, son of Mrs. C. B. Burch, 118 C st. se.; **John W. McCall**, aviation machinist's mate 1/c, son of Mrs. Edna McCall, 433 Hamilton st.; T/Sergt. **Carl W. Swedlund**, 2136 P st.

Certificate of Merit: First Sergt. **Jimmie H. Caldwell**, whose wife lives at 1929 K st.

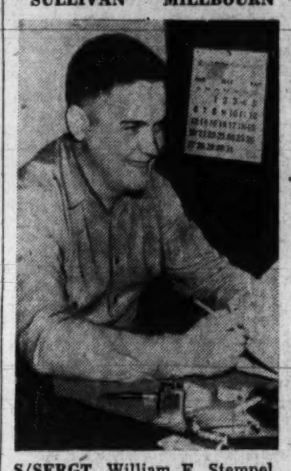
Presidential Citation to Unit: First Lieut. **Carl H. Bradshaw**, 113 C st. ne.

Letter of Commendation: Marine Second Lieut. **Joseph Montwill**, whose wife lives at 2044 N. Kenmore st., Arlington, Va.; Capt. **W. Robert Mitchell**, 7337 Wisconsin ave.; T/Sergt. **David F. McDonald**, whose wife lives at 1324 Ridge pl. se.; S/Sergt. **Francis X. Hayes**, son of Mrs. M. E. Hayes, 909 1st st.; Sergts. **John J. Griggs**, whose wife lives at 2721 Adams Mill rd.; **Willard C. Curtis**, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Curtis, 1710 Otis st.; Corpl. **Marion R. Wolfe**, son of Mrs. Gertrude Wolfe, 1812 D st. ne.; Pfc. **Everett T. Mitchell**, son of Mrs. E. U. Mitchell, 1011 B st. ne.; Pvt. **Eugene Aikens, jr.**, whose wife lives at 526 15th st.; **Samuel R. Miller**, USCG, 5065 Sedgwick st.

Combat Infantryman's Badge: Pfc. **John W. Butler**, 816 8th st. ne.; Pfc. **Constantino F. Cinquegrana**, 421 Orren st. ne.

Meritorious Service Unit plaque: S/Sergt. **Manuel Libert**, whose wife lives at 733 Princeton pl., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Libert, 1044 Quebec pl.; 128th QM Bn. First Lieut. **Dennette A. Harrod**, 1517 U st.; First Lieut. **John T. Martin, jr.**, 718 Kenyon st.; Second Lieut. **Alma A. Butland**, 3534 Quebec st.; S/Sergts. **James C. Carter**, 1019 6th st. ne.; **Amos I. Custin**, 1314 6th st.; **Alton E. Green**, 503 L st. se.; Sergts. **William E. Bright**, 1630 4th st.; **Joseph F. Davis**, 5032 B st. se; **John A. Lee**, 2043 Rosedale st. ne.; Corpls. **Leamon Bowens**, 1140 7th st.; **Nathaniel Brannum**, 613 19th st. ne.; **Lowell C. Howard**, 908 19th st. ne.; **Paul D. Taylor**, 631 Howard rd. se.; **James H. Woodruff**, 1219 O st.; Pfc. **Mondall W. Crew**, 4410 Sheriff rd.; Pvt. **Clarence A. Okard**, 33 M st.; **Theodore R. Morgan**, 917 O st.; **Benjamin A. Gooche**, 1719 Montello ave. ne.; **Gary M. Lewis**, 305 P st.; **James E. Deas**, 619 2d st. ne.; **Lawrence W. Dixon**, 507 24th st. ne.; **Nathaniel M. Blakley**, 907 6th st., and **Manuel J. Fountain**, 4908 Mead st. ne.

SULLIVAN MILLBOURN HUGHES PAGENKOPF FARLEY SARGENT


S/SERGT. William E. Stempel, at his desk at a Pacific Marine base. His father, Louis L. Stempel, is a Marine staff sergeant with 30 years of service

LIEUT (J.G.) Harrison A. Williams, jr., USNR, formerly of The Washington Post news staff, now a flight instructor, has been transferred to Pensacola, Fla.

The Boys Talk It Over

The Earle's Imminent Change In Policy Stirs Speculation

By Nelson B. Bell

A BUNCH OF THE BOYS—there were two of us—were whooping it up the other evening, not in any mala or otherwise mute saloon, but in eminently respectable environs and more or less orderly discussion of the probable consequences of the Warner Brothers executive decision to abolish the stage bills so long a part of the "combination" policy at the Earle Theater, come the ides of August.

Would the elimination of the stage shows, with their weekly change of imported acts and permanent Roxyettes, in the interest of a greater number of daily showings of more of the bigger and better pictures, stimulate or discourage patronage?

Would the increased audience "turnover"—if any—at the promised reduced scale of admission charges maintain, increase or diminish present boxoffice receipts?

Was this Warner move in the nature of a trial balloon to be scrupulously watched by other interests who might have the same policy in mind should it turn out to be as successful as its present proponents anticipate?

The matter came up because of the volume of phone, mail, wire and verbal comments the boys had received, indicating a wide speculative public interest in what at first blush might seem to be a revolutionary action.

Reversion, Not Revolution

Their answers, necessarily, also were highly speculative. One thing however, is certain. The proposed action is less revolutionary than reversionary—a return to the first principles upon which the commercial exhibition of motion pictures was based.

Fundamental among these is the assumption that the public attends motion picture theaters for the primary purpose of seeing motion pictures.

The soundness of this theory, I think, was established with some finality throughout the era of the silent cinema.

The embellishment of the screen programs with living stage entertainment was forced on the industry by unique and unforeseen circumstances and developments.

The unbelievably rapid and overwhelming rise of the "movies" as a major factor in world entertainment, during and immediately following the last war, lulled the beneficiaries of the cinema's grip on universal interest into a specious notion that nothing ever could kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

An understandable avariciousness was responsible for their subsequent behavior.

All of the major producer-exhibitor companies and many of the independent theater operators launched themselves into a fantastic orgy of theater-building, each intent on outdoing the other in seating capacity, bizarre design, ornate decoration and extravagant cost.

Came the day of reckoning.

Gradually it sank into the consciousness of the entrepreneurs that their regular flow of film product was not of sufficiently high average merit to pay the overhead, let alone show a profit on their investments.

The depression was of no discernible help.

The first remedial step was the "prologue" or "atmospheric presentation," involving the participation of living players in a brief stage interlude calculated to put the audience "in the mood" of the picture that was to follow immediately upon the screen.

Depleted of its potency by flagrant overuse, this by no means infallible device cried aloud for a more productive substitute. This was found, temporarily, in the introduction of "name" acts to stimulate interest and response at the box-office.

The box-office potentialities of these mammoth picture palaces were such that if the seats could be filled, higher salaries could be paid proved drawing-cards than they possibly could expect from any other source—which, at least in part, spelled the speedy demise of big-time, two-a-day vaudeville as an independent institution, self-sufficient and self-contained.

The evolution of one or two-star acts into a rounded, miniature vaudeville bill was as inevitable as it was effective in achieving the desired end—filling such seats as the screen offerings too often left vacant.

The Earle's first adventure in pursuit of the combination policy were not unfailingly crowned with glory. In the early days of its operation, its stage bills were recruited from the acts left available after the "big-time" vaudeville house had skimmed off the cream of the Keith-Orpheum crop.

But it was not until the deft hand of Managing Director Harry Anger began to mold the stage portion of the bills into the engaging contours of colorful, fast-moving and nicely integrated miniature revues that the Earle really came to life as a picture-vaudeville house entitled to rank with the best to be found in the land.

Now the management has reached the decision—and I should say with ample justification—that the time, effort and expense heretofore devoted to the creation of a worthy revuelet each week might better be diverted to the presentation of straight motion picture programs assembled from the best studio product to be had.

That product at the present time is the best, by and large, it has ever been in the history of the film industry.

Average Excellence at Peak

Not every picture, human nature and personal tastes being what they are, can possibly hope to please every eye and ear it attracts. The Hollywood product, nevertheless, is adhering to the highest standard of average merit that has ever been achieved in the 50 years of its existence.

There will be those who will decry this statement on the plea that the silent cinema produced some pictures that were, and still are, superior to today's most highly acclaimed releases.

It is, notwithstanding, the conviction of one who has been a close observer of the screen for something like four-fifths of its present span of life that the ratio of good picture to bad at this point is so far greater than ever before that in the broad view there is no such thing as "the good old days."

That evidently is the conclusion arrived at by Zone Manager John J. Payette and his associates in the Warner offices.

They have perceived, and I think with a great weight of argument on their side, that the motion picture now has attained the position it thought it occupied two decades or so ago, when all of those colossal cathedrals were built.

As we were saying, a bunch of the boys found the whole thing almost forbiddingly speculative. The only purpose here has been to ink in a little of the background.

Could be that we've been making like crazy!

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, July 29 — Washington — Eastern War Time

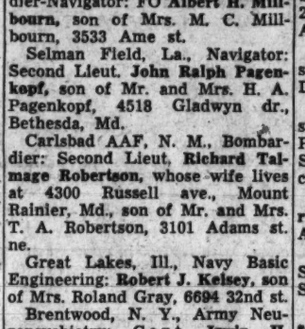
	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8, Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:45, 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 Dave Rose, 6:45, 7:15. American Conductors, 7.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Camp Meeting Choir 8:30
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 Lothrop Stoddard :45 News	Bible Highlights " " " " Recordiana " "	Bible Class " " " Melody's the Thing " "	News; Musical Memories Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " " "	Church of the Air " " " Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
11	:00 String Quartet :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " " "	News; Isles in News Singtime Norman Cloutier Betsy Ross Girl	News; Review Love Affairs Fourth Presbyterian " "	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " " " "	News; Music Music of Manhattan News; Centennial Baptist Church " "	News; Blue Jacket Choir Invitation to Learning " "
12	:00 War Journal :15 " " :30 Friendship Ranch :45 " "	News Nancy Osgood It Happened in 1955 Musical Impressions	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	WINX News Variety Show On Wings of Song " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945 " "	Today in History Jay Carmody Transatlantic Call " "
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Bing Crosby :30 Sammy Kaye :45 " " ; News	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table " " "	News Analysis Southern Harmonizers Boston Red Sox vs. Washington Nats " "	News; Trade Winds Trade Winds Tavern Marching to Victory " " "	J. Lowe's Amateurs " " " News; Music Cavalcade " "	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Washington Story (Marquis Childs) :15 " " :30 Sunday Vespers :45 " "	Ford Show " " Westinghouse Program " " "	" " " " " " " " "	News; Symphony Hour Symphony Hour " " " "	Sing Along " " News; Latin-American Tunes " "	Stradivari Orchestra " " World News Today " "; Olin Downes
3	:00 United Nations Forum :15 " " :30 Kay Armen :45 " "	World Parade " " One Man's Family " " "	" " " " " " " "	News; Music Matinee Musicale Concert Favorites " "	Hall of Fame " " " " " "	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " "
4	:00 Darts for Dough :15 " " :30 N-K Ranch (Curt Massey) :45 " "	Army Hour " " RCA Show " "	Your America " " Crime Is My Pastime Harvey Harding	News; Gasl't Galeties Gaslight Galeties The Lawyers Speak " "	Theater of the Air " " " Dance Session " "	" " " " " ; News Francia White and Felix Knight " "
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " :30 Charlotte Greenwood :45 " "	Symphony Hour " " " " " "	Adventures of Father Brown " " Nick Carter " "	News; Music Your Veteran Rights Twilight Time " "	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra " "	The Family Hour " " " " News; William Shirer
6	:00 Summer Hour :15 " " :30 Paul Whiteman :45 Happy Moments	Catholic Hour " " All American Golf Tournament " "	Abbott Mysteries " " News, Cedric Foster Judy Lang	WINX News Oscar Levant Three Quarter Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " " News; Sports Bible Question Box	Silver Theater " " Report to the Nation " " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Wayne King's Orch. " " Bandwagon Mysteries (Dick Powell) " "	Sweetheart Time " " Crook'd Square Mys'ry Swing High	News; Music Music Beyond Victory Eddy Duchin	Ave Maria Hour " " Meet the Composer " " "	Men of Vision " " That's My Pop " "
8	:00 String Ensemble :15 Raymond Moley :30 The Fighting AAF :45 " "	Frances Langford and Spike Jones Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter " "	News; Bibleway Bibleway Church " " " "	Call to Worship " " " Fifth Baptist Church " " "	"Blondie" " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Harry Von Zell	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music " "	Steel Horizons " " Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Hour Sibelius' Violin Concerto (Beecham) " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " " " " " " " "	Radio Reader's Digest " " Star Theater " "
10	:00 Tranatlantic Quiz :15 " " :30 Music by Freddie Martin :45 " "	3E All-Girl Orch. " " " Meet Me at Parky's " " "	Brownstone Theater " " Most Honored Music " " "	News; Kitty Carlisle A Cappella Choir Music to Remember " " "	The Sunday Players " " " News; TheNegroSpeaks The Negro Speaks	Take It or Leave It " " " " We, The People " " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " " "	News Cab Calloway's Orch. Art Kassel's Orch. " " "	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music " "	Musical Interlude News; Church of God in Christ " "	Headlines Don Reid Service Time " "

Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—Marching to Victory; 7:15 p. m.—Clyde Barrie Singers; 7:30 p. m.—Music for Sunday; 7:45 p. m.— " "
8:00 p. m.—News; 8:10 p. m.—Across the Footlights; 8:30 p. m.—Dance Time; 8:45 p. m.— " "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening; 9:15 p. m.— " "; 9:30 p. m.— " "; 9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News; 10:05 p. m.—Concert Hall; 10:30 p. m.— " "; 10:45 p. m.— " "

TODAY—1:30 to 2:00 P.M.

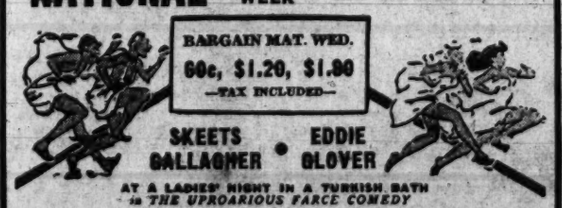
"THE ANIMAL FAIR"
A new program for animal lovers. Helpful suggestions on care and training . . . plus the "ANIMAL STORY OF THE WEEK" taken from real life.
WINX
the Washington Post Station
1340 ON YOUR DIAL

Family Days
BRING THE KIDDIES TO MARSHALL HALL PARK
REDUCED FARES EVERY MONDAY & FRIDAY
Kiddies under 12, 30c
Over 12 & Adults 50c
All rides at Marshall Hall at cut prices!
Tickets good on 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. trips only!
DAILY SAILINGS AT 10 A. M. & 2 P. M.

WILSON LINE
NA. 2440—7th ST. WHARVES

Today
PHILCO
presents
PAUL WHITEMAN
Conducting the Radio Hall of Fame Orchestra and Chorus
GEORGIA GIBBS
THE MERRY MACS
in a program of music and song
WMAL
6 P.M. TODAY

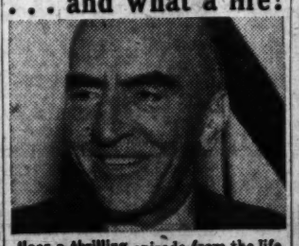
4-HOUR, 55-MI. DAYTIME RIVER CRUISE
TODAY 3 P.M.
Indianhead, Md.
SEE THE U. S. NAVAL POWDER FACTORY
ADULTS, $1
CHILDREN, 50c
FREE DANCING. Delightful family cruise down the Potomac. See Bolling Field, Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, Ft. Washington, etc. Enjoy the cool river breezes. Refreshments and shore dinners served.

3-HOUR MOONLITE CRUISE TONITE 8:45 P.M.
Free Dancing to Jack Corey's Band. BEER and refreshments 2 large dance decks, 7th Street pier to dock. $1.15 Inc. Tax
S.S. POTOMAC
"Largest and Fastest Boat on the River"
7th and Maine Ave. S.W. NAtional 7722

NATIONAL • FINAL WEEK • BEG. Tomorrow 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
BARGAIN MAT. WED.
60c, $1.20, $1.80
—TAX INCLUDED—

SKEETS GALLAGHER • EDDIE CLOVER
AT A LADIES' NIGHT IN A TURKISH BATH
is THE UPROARIOUS FARCE COMEDY
"GOOD NIGHT LADIES"
LOUDEST LAUGH SHOW OF THE DECADE
EVES.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00. SAT. MAT.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (tax incl.)
BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST 6th Matinees Wed. & Sat.
AMERICA'S GREATEST LAUGH HIT!
Oscar Serlin's production of Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER

Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
with CARL BENTON REID & BETTY LINLEY
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
EVES.: Orch., $3.60; Balc., $2.40 & $1.80; 2nd Balc., $1.20 (tax incl.).
MATS.: Orch., $2.40; Entire Balc., $1.80; 2nd Balc., $1.20 (tax incl.).

. . . and what a life!


Hear a thrilling episode from the life of Eddie Rickenbacker, taken from the forthcoming 20th Century Fox movie, "Captain Eddie," and Eddie Rickenbacker himself on—

"WE, THE PEOPLE" Tonight
10:30 p.m., EWT
WTOP
GULF
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.

District Man Transferred To New Post

Recently announced are the following transfers of men serving in the armed forces from the Washington area:

S/Sergt. **John McManus**, son of Mrs. Pauline McManus, 528 LeBaum st., se.—to John H. Payne Field, Cairo, Egypt.

Pvt. **Jay H. Smith**, whose wife lives in Vienna, Va., son of Mrs. E. M. Smith, 1443 Ridge pl., se.—from 84th Infantry Div., 9th Army, to 9th Air Force Service Command.

Sergt. **Roy E. Miles**, whose wife lives at 2100 N. Courthouse rd., Arlington, Va.—to AAF Intransit Depot, Auburn, Wash.

Capt. **Green B. Selbold**—to John H. Payne Field, Cairo, Egypt.

Sergt. **Thomas S. Busha**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Busha, jr., 2032 Belmont rd.—to "Air Apaches," 345th Bombardment Group, 5th Air Force in the Philippines.

Maj. **A. B. C. Currie**, whose wife lives at 201 Georgia Ave.—as ground executive officer to 94th Bomb. Group, 8th Air Force.

S/Sergt. **Harold W. Reid**, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reid, 27 E. Bellefonte ave., Alexandria, Va.—to 375th Troop Carrier Group, Philippines.

Fire Controlman 2/c **Anthony C. Scargella**, whose family lives at 5041 Hanna pl., se.—to ship repair duty, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Corpl. **Eugene T. Bukovac**, brother of Mrs. Lucille Cooper, 2306 First st.—to Tucson, Ariz., ATSC.

W/O **Alden L. Grimm**, 6122 7th st.—to AAF Overseas Replacement Depot, Kearns, Utah.

Capt. **Morris R. Short**, 2014A 37th st., se., son of Mrs. Kate Short—to Port of Embarkation, duty in 9th Service Command Unit, San Francisco, Calif.

Second Lieut. **Lavergne H. Sherrill**, 1725 29th st., se.—to Maxwell AAF, Ala.

S/Sergt. **Charles J. Awad**, 226 Seaton pl., ne.—to Chatham Field, Savannah, Ga.

First Lieut. **Harry W. Williamson**, D. C., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Williamson, 2150 Pennsylvania ave.—to Dental Service, Camp Stoneman, Calif.

Capt. **Thomas M. Thompson**, son of T. J. Thompson, 1120 Urell pl., ne.—to Eglin Field, Fla.

T/4 **Thomas W. Biddle**, whose wife lives at 2009 Branch ave., se.—to Indiantown Gap Reservation, Pa.

Sergt. **Davis S. Scrivener**, 415 Butternut st., sw.—to Wright Field, Ohio.

AAF Students End Training As Navigators

Among men from this vicinity who have been graduated from training in this country, are the following:

Hondo AAF, Texas, Navigator: Second Lieut. **Gordon W. Holley**, whose wife lives at 2409 37th st.

San Marcos AAF, Texas, Navigator: Second Lieut. **Lucius Manuus Sargent, jr.**, son of Lieut. Col. L. M. Sargent, 2745 29th st.

Hondo AAF, Texas, Cruise Control: First Lieut. **Donald J. Scholfield**, son of E. H. Scholfield, 8 Grove ave., Falls Church, Va., holder of Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Childress, AF, Texas, Bombardier-Navigator: Lieut. **Nathaniel J. Farley**, son of J. C. Farley; **Laurens N. Sullivan**, son of Mrs. Griffie Sullivan, 801 Butternut st., and **Walter C. Hughes**, son of Mrs. M. N. Hughes, 3616 Connecticut ave.

San Angelo AAF, Texas, Bombardier-Navigator: FO **Albert H. Millbourn**, son of Mrs. M. C. Millbourn, 3533 Ame st.

Selman Field, La., Navigator: Second Lieut. **John Ralph Pagenkopf**, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pagenkopf, 4518 Gladwyn dr., Bethesda, Md.

Carlsbad AAF, N. M., Bombardier: Second Lieut. **Richard Talmage Robertson**, whose wife lives at 4300 Russell ave., Mount Rainier, Md., son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robertson, 3101 Adams st. ne.

Great Lakes, Ill., Navy Basic Engineering: **Robert J. Kelsey**, son of Mrs. Roland Gray, 6694 32nd st.

Brentwood, N. Y., Army Neuropsychiatry: Capt. **Irwin H. Kaiser**, 2802 31st st. se.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aerial Gunner: **John Morris Wilkins**, 1227 Randolph st. ne.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air: Lieut. **Joseph Sinnett Devereux, jr.**, USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Devereux, 1 W. Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.

Laredo AAF, Texas, Gunnery Instructor: Corpl. **Jay H. Smith**, son of F. M. Smith, 6340 31st pl.

New Orleans, La., Transportation OCS: **William Leonard Smith**, whose wife lives at 52 Channing st.

Advertisement
Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

AFTER OUR LITTLE biographical sketch on "Stump Us" in this column a few weeks ago, producer Bob Ehrman scribbled off a list of various songs that have been requested by listeners:

"Go Wash an Elephant—If You Want to do Something Big," "Somewhere a Cow is Bawling," "There's No One with Endurance Like the Guy Who Sells Insurance," "Never Hit Your Grandma With a Shovel, It Might Leave a Bad Impression," "Injun Gal, Heap Hep," "I Picked a Lemon in the Garden of Love," "From the Indies to the Andes in His Undies."

Believe it or not, they're all published song titles.

★ ★ ★

"Mamma's Li'l Helper!"

That's what we call Martha Baker, who does "News For Women" every weekday afternoon (3:45 p. m.) over WTOP. Aside from presenting the news that women are most interested in hearing, she spends all her spare time figuring ways of making Mother's life a little easier in these hectic times.

Martha Baker

For example, there are those shopping trips. Escorted by staff announcer Vern Hansen, who probably squawks when his wife asks him to tote her bundles on shopping expeditions, Martha tours the downtown stores searching for hard-to-find items and the little things that women just don't have the time to locate for themselves.

Quick as a bunny she puts the good news on the air, and then WTOP's switchboard starts buzzing as droves of women call for "where-to-buy" information. Martha answered 96 calls for advice on a beauty item one day last week.

Martha Baker's quite a reporter, too. For two years a member of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference, she now is accredited to Mrs. Truman's White House press confabs, belongs to the Congressional Radio Correspondent's Gallery, and is generally found where the news is happening.

She likes to share her friends with WTOP listeners, too—and the guests on her program have included movie stars, authors, fashion designers, and just plain nice people. She joins us in inviting you to listen to "News for Women" each weekday afternoon at 3:45.

★ ★ ★

$1,221 Per Day

How'd you like to make that kind of money? It can be done! Listen to the tale of Yeoman 2/c John L. Casteen, who wandered into Phil Baker's "Take it or Leave It" program the other Sunday night (10:00 p. m.). The 23-year old Rocky Mount, N. C. sailor climaxed what was a completely lucky day ashore with a triple-prize victory on the WTOP-CBS quiz program. Not only did Casteen cop the $64 question award and the $156 jackpot prize, but he was the winner of a $1,000 War Bond as Phil Baker's 1,000th guest on the show. Added to a dollar he'd won earlier in the day at a ballgame, he got $1,221, plus a free long-distance telephone to his Mother in Rocky Mount. Who says this isn't the land of opportunity?

★ ★ ★

Evalyn Tyner

Evalyn Tyner

The Evalyn Tyner style of piano playing, that has made Washington sit up and listen at Watergate and other concerts here in town, will be added to WTOP listening fare on Tuesday evenings, beginning July 31, (10:45 p. m.)

Evalyn Tyner, who set the record for the "longest holdover of any performer" at New York's Rainbow Room and at the Waldorf-Astoria, and was dubbed the "femme Eddy Duchin" by columnist Dorothy Kilgallen, will be heard every Tuesday evening in this new musical program.

It's her individual technique of playing improvisations on themes, rather than adhering to the original scores, that counts in Evalyn Tyner's music. On her new program, she'll offer everything from the most classic classical to the jump-in'ist jive.

The "Evalyn Tyner Show" replaces "Behind the Scenes at CBS," which is heard at a new time on WTOP, Saturdays, (6:15 p. m.).

★ ★ ★

"A Walk With Nick"

The story of a returning soldier who finds his sweetheart has deserted him for another man is portrayed in "A Walk With Nick," latest offering in the "Columbia Presents Corwin" series, Tuesday night (9:00 P. M., WTOP). Written, produced and directed by Norman Corwin, this will be a high-spot in dramatic listening for the week ahead. A characteristic Corwin twist makes the story one you'll remember for a long time.